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# WEEKLY PEOPLE

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VOL. XII, NO. 18.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 2, 1902.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

## SIGNS OF A BIG SPLIT.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE A. F. OF L. CALLED UPON TO CONSIDER SEVERAL IMPORTANT QUESTIONS.

At its Meeting It Decides to Take Up the Fight Against Child and Prison Labor—Machinists and Brewers Evidently Bent on Causing Trouble. Insurance Agents Not Allowed a Charter.

San Francisco, July 26.—The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, in session here, has adopted a resolution supporting any legislation having for its purpose the abolition of child labor in States where such laws do not now exist.

Another resolution declares the intention of the council to press the enactment of laws abolishing prison labor wherever it comes into competition with free labor.

In the matter of the request of the International Association of Machinists and the Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and the Pattern Makers' League for the revocation of the charter of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, the council decided to notify the latter body that unless by October 1 it concedes full trade jurisdiction to the organizations named in the matter of trade disputes, such as increase of wages, threatened reductions or changes of trade conditions or rules its charter would be revoked. This threatens to create a split.

The application for the revocation of the charter of the National Union of Brewery Workmen was laid over for further consideration.

The council decided to instruct its representatives in Puerto Rico, as well as those in this country, to do all in their power to assist the labor movement in Puerto Rico against the opposition with which it is meeting at every turn.

The application of the solicitors of insurance companies for a charter was denied.

The application of the Order of Railway Clerks for a charter was unanimously granted.

A resolution was adopted favoring the majority rule as being the best means for the introduction of the initiative and referendum into national affairs.

### NO POLITICS.

At a regular meeting of Mixed Local Assembly No. 2571, Knights of Labor, held at Bronx Casino, 154th street and Third avenue, Monday evening, July 21st, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we, the members of Local Assembly No. 2571, K. of L., of the Borough of the Bronx, do hereby endorse the candidacy of the Hon. Louis Haffen for the leadership of Tammany Hall in the Thirty-fifth Assembly District, and that we earnestly request all our friends in the above district to give him their earnest support at the primaries of the 16th day of September next, for the recognition he has given to organized labor.

THOMAS F. MURRAY,

Master Workman.

Thomas J. Walsh, Recording Secretary.

### WILL AID STRIKERS.

The Woonsocket Knitters' Union Friday evening voted to appropriate \$200 to aid the Saranac strikers in their fight against the American Woolen Company and the two-loom system.

### RESOLUTION

Adopted by Section Adams, Mass., S. L. P. at Meeting Held July 13.

Resolved, That we emphatically condemn the action of one Julian Pierce in sending out a leaflet vilifying the national officers of our Party, for the evident purpose of venting his personal animosity against members of the N. E. C., the National Secretary and Editor of THE PEOPLE; as the most dastardly act ever perpetrated by a member of the S. L. P.

Resolved, further that we endorse the action of our Organizer in sending back to Pierce copies which he (Pierce) sent for distribution and that the copy retained and read at our last meeting be consigned to the waste basket.

Resolved, that we send a copy of these resolutions to J. Pierce and to the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE for publication.

(Signed) John Berger, Secretary.

Henry Schmidt,

Chairman of Meeting.

### R. R. Importing Machinists?

Omaha, Neb., July 29.—Secretary Samuel Grace of the Machinists' Union has received from the United States Immigration Bureau information that any attempt to import men from foreign countries to take the places of striking shopmen on railroads of the country would receive the immediate attention of the government.

Mr. Grace says he received information that the Union Pacific Railroad was preparing to import men from England and Scotland to take strikers' places. Secretary Grace has been informed by Frank P. Sargent of the Bureau of Immigration in Washington that the bureau will take steps to prevent such importations.

## TO FIGHT THE BOYCOTT.

A Semi-Secret Organization Formed in Anthracite Region.

Wilkesbarre, Penn., July 27.—From Scranton to Shamokin the boycott has been carried into every store, shop, school and office by the striking miners. To meet this situation, the Citizens' Alliance has been organized. It is a semi-secret organization that already has, so it is claimed, enrolled 15,000 members in Pottsville, and 2,000 members in Hazleton. Next week the organization will spread to Allentown, Shenandoah, Shamokin, Pittston and Mount Carmel.

In each city only two men are known as the leader and the other as secretary. In this city J. Ridgeway Wright is leader, and Thomas Cassidy, secretary; Capt. John May is leader in Scranton, and F. H. Adolphsenbach, secretary; in Hazleton J. H. Turnbach is leader, and John Sahrless, secretary.

"To stamp out the boycott is our motto," said Wright to-day, "and to put in jail the cowards who strive to intimidate helpless women and to terrorize business and professional men."

"Organized labor rules every city, town and village in the whole anthracite region, and two words on the lips of every man, woman and child make the thing possible. 'Scab' is one word and 'boycott' the other. Like a plague the word 'scab' carries terror into every workingman's home, and like a thief in the night the word 'boycott' wrecks establishments built up by the labor of years."

One case cited is that of an engineer of this city who was paying for his little house upon the installment plan when the strike was declared. He remained at work. He was not a member of the union. While he was at work behind one of the stockades his youngest child developed diphtheria. A physician was called in and hastily wrote out a prescription, telling the mother that great haste was necessary. As the mother left the house she was hooted by a crowd. At the village drug store the man in charge told her that he did not dare fill the prescription. She visited five stores in vain and then hurried home to beg the doctor to try and get the medicine for her. Before he could secure the medicine the child died.

President Mitchell had a conference with District Presidents Nicholls and Fabey and National Board Member John Fallon. It is understood the matter under discussion was the various relief plans which the local assemblies of United Mine Workers have proposed for the distribution of provisions, etc., to the strikers. It is expected that the Executive Board, which is composed of President Mitchell and the district presidents, will make some kind of a recommendation on Monday which the local boards will be expected to carry out in the work of giving relief.

Mitchell was asked whether it was true that the United Mine Workers had employed counsel for the purpose of impeaching Judge Jackson of West Virginia. He replied that he had heard nothing of such a move.

At the close of the tenth week of the strike the chief officer of the United Mine Workers reiterated his confidence that the strikers were going to win. A committee from the stationary firemen spent some time with him. It seems the Indianapolis convention made no provision for the firemen, but it is understood that they will receive the same relief as the miners. Plans mapped out by some of the local assemblies of the United Mine Workers called forth protests. A committee from Nanticoke explained to Mitchell that the strikers with large families should receive the first consideration, and that the relief given them should be greater than that given to men with small families.

### Strike in the White House.

Washington, July 29.—The members of the Brotherhood of Electrical Workers' Local Union 26, who have been employed on repair work at the White House have quit work, in order to enforce the rules of the union.

The cause of the "walk-out," it is stated, is the refusal of the New York firm having the contract for electrical work at the White House to accept the local terms of the electrical workers' union.

### Expect Big Car Strike.

New Haven, Conn., July 29.—A general mass meeting of the motormen and conductors of the Fair Haven and Westville Street Railroad Line was held this morning. More than 300 were present and it was voted to demand that the road take back about fifteen motormen and conductors discharged last week because they were engaged in forming a labor union of motormen. The meeting to-day voted that unless the discharged employees were reinstated a general strike of the motormen, and conductors would follow and the line embraces all the New Haven roads and the Woodmont, Savin Rock, Branford, East Haven, Short Beach and Double Beach lines.



## WESTCHESTER SOCIALISTS

Yonkers, N. Y., July 22.—The S. L. P. organizations of Westchester County held its county convention in Tarrytown at the Hotel Waldemar, on Saturday, July 19th.

Organizer Peter Jacobson called the convention to order at 8.15 p. m., and the following delegates were seated: From Yonkers—Joseph H. Sweeney, Jacob Fischman, Peter Jacobson, John Killeen and Richard W. Gaffney. From Tarrytown—James Cruger and M. Rosenblatt. From Peekskill—Charles Zolot, Charles Sabrowski and Emil Mote.

Comrade C. Zolot was elected chairman and Comrade J. Fischman was elected secretary of the convention.

The first order of business was the nomination of candidates for the county offices to be voted for at the next election. The following nominations were made:

For County Treasurer—Charles Zolot, of Peekskill.

For Coroners—C. C. Crolly, of Pleasantville; Albert Swanson, of Mt. Vernon. The next business transacted was the election of a delegate to the State Convention to represent Section Westchester County. Comrade Richard W. Gaffney of Yonkers was elected delegate, and Comrade Peter Jacobson was elected as alternate.

For committee to fill vacancies, Comrades Joseph H. Sweeney and Jacob Fischman were elected. This being done, the convention took up for consideration recent events in the Party. The matter of the R. I. organization, and the Pierce affair. After a lengthy discussion of these matters, the following resolution was introduced by delegate Jacob Fischman, of Yonkers:

"In view of a circular being at present circulated, supposedly by the R. I. Party organization, in which circular, the National Executive Committee, the National Secretary and the Editor of THE PEOPLE are charged with general incompetency, and

Whereas, it is clear that the source from which these charges spring, is the recent circular issued by one Julian Pierce, a circular which was intended for no other purpose than to kill the DAILY PEOPLE, and

Whereas, to the socialists of Westchester County the DAILY PEOPLE is recognized as a sound and powerful socialist agitator, and so, is dear to them, and Whereas, it is known to us that Henry Kuhn has always promptly attended to his official duties as National Secretary, and has never swerved an inch from the

laws laid down by the Party, and likewise are we convinced of the honesty and integrity of our esteemed Comrade, Daniel De Leon—editor of THE PEOPLE; and we are also satisfied with the conduct of our N. E. C. (except E. Stiff) and especially so, with its prompt action in checking a dastard attempt upon the life of our DAILY PEOPLE. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Socialist Labor Party of Westchester County in convention assembled holds that in view of recent developments that the sending out of the Pierce circular was an act of treason; that we deny absolutely, the truth of the charge of the R. I. organization against the national affairs and editor of THE PEOPLE; that we are utterly opposed to the holding of a special national convention as urged by the R. I. organization, and be it further,

Resolved, That we trust, and continue our confidence in the national officers and the editor of THE PEOPLE."

After the reading of the resolution, Comrade C. Zolot of Peekskill rose to offer the following amendment to the resolution.

"In view of the statement contained in the 'Statement and Propositions' of R. I., that the committee which signed the said 'Statement and Propositions' was appointed by a state convention of R. I. HELD ON APRIL 27TH 1902, and in view also of the fact that the Pierce circular DID NOT APPEAR UNTIL JUNE, over a month, later than the given date of said convention—taking these two facts into consideration and then nothing that the R. I. 'Statement and Propositions' is an almost complete duplication of the so-called 'Facts and Figures' furnished by the Pierce circular, we can only conclude that the said 'Statement and Propositions' does not emanate from the said convention, or else such convention passed upon a matter that occurred over a month later, proving that either a conspiracy against the Party took place through a snap convention, or an act of treason was committed by the individuals who signed the said 'Statement and Propositions.'"

The resolution with the amendment was carried. The vote being nine to one. On motion, the delegate of Section Westchester County to the state convention was instructed to endorse the general activity of the State and National Executive Committees, should that question come before the convention. The county convention then adjourned.

After the adjournment of the county convention, Organizer Peter Jacobson immediately opened the convention of the 16th Congressional District. The same body composing the delegation.

Comrade C. Zolot was elected chairman of the convention and Comrade J. Fischman was elected secretary.

After a little deliberation, Comrade Patrick J. Troy of Yonkers, was unanimously nominated as candidate for congress of this district.

Comrades Fischman and Jacobson were elected a committee to fill vacancies. The Congressional Convention then adjourned. Immediately thereafter the convention of the 22nd Senatorial District was opened by the county organizer, the same delegation was seated.

Comrade C. Zolot was elected chairman of the convention and Comrade J. Fischman was elected secretary.

The name of Comrade Otto C. Trunsky of Portchester was presented for candidate for senator of this district.

He was the unanimous choice of the convention and was nominated as the candidate.

Comrades Jacobson and Fischman were elected a committee to fill vacancies.

The question of issuing a campaign leaflet for this county was then brought before the convention; wherefore, Comrades J. Fischman and J. H. Sweeney of Yonkers, each presented an article for that purpose.

On motion, the matter was referred to Westchester County to the state convention adjourned amid much enthusiasm.

Jacob Fischman, Secretary.

### SHOE WORKERS' WAGES CUT.

(Special to the Daily People.)

Lynn, Mass., July 27.—The bottom finishers at Joseph Dickinson & Co., shoe manufacturers of Lynn, Mass., have received a cut-down in wages of 20 per cent, from 25 cents a case to 20 cents. Other parts of the making room, except the lasters, have also received a reduction of about 10 per cent. The McKay stitcher under the new schedule has to stitch 60 pair of shoes and find his needles for 20 cents.

About a year ago a strike occurred among the turn-workmen in this factory which proved successful, on account of the firm's not being able to procure a turn stitcher, although a strike-breaker, who was also a call-man on the Lynn Fire Department, and receiving about \$5 per week from the city, did his best to procure help for the firm. It is amusing to note that this fellow was benevolently assimilated by the turnworkmen's Union, because the firm refused to discharge him when the strike was settled. Last week the turn-workmen were all discharged, among them this strike breaker. The firm now proposes to run a free shop as regards the turn department, as, in the meantime, young Dickinson—a son of the head of the firm—has learned to be a turn-stitcher.

## CAPT. GODDARD IMPALED.

Captain F. Norton Goddard, who is very much in the public eye just now, having been mentioned as a probable nominee for the office of Lieutenant Governor on the Republican ticket, has just had a little correspondence with the 20th A. D. S. L. P., of the City of New York, which he is likely to remember after many other things have been long forgotten by him. It is given in the letters below, which tell their own tale:

New York, July 7, 1902.  
To the City Executive Committee, Section New York, S. L. P.:

At a regular meeting of the 20th A. D. S. L. P., Manhattan, a circular, headed, "A Warning to the Workingmen of the 20th Assembly District," was adopted and ordered sent through the district.

One of those who was evidently hit hard by the circular was Captain F. Norton Goddard, the Republican leader of the 20th Assembly District. He is sized up in the circular as follows: "Captain Goddard may give free excursions, free ice, free coal, free flour, etc., but remember these are all wrung from the workingmen and women who are toiling and mulling and sweating in his silk mills. Remember that capitalist charity means to steal wholesale and return retail." Since the issuance of the circular the following letter was received by John Slevin, the organizer of the 20th A. D. S. L. P., Manhattan. (The following is an exact copy.):

"Norton Goddard,  
98-102 Bleeker St., and 197 Mercer St.  
New York.

New York, July 3, 1902.  
Mr. John Slevin,  
349 East 31st Street, City.

Dear Sir:—  
I have received a circular headed, "A Warning to the Workingmen of the 20th Assembly District."

At the foot is your name, and I accordingly write to you to call your attention to a mis-statement in the circular concerning myself. In the third paragraph the circular says that money used by me for various purposes is "wrung from the workingmen and women who are toiling and mulling and sweating in his silk mills."

I am sure you would not intentionally make any mis-statement; and I have confidence that it is only necessary for me to call your attention to the fact that I do not, directly or indirectly, own, or operate, or have any interest of any kind whatsoever in any silk mill, in order to have you make the necessary correction.

The only persons in my employ are a few on my country place, some domestic servants in my home, and the persons employed by the firm of J. W. Goddard & Sons which is a wholesale dry goods house, and not connected in any way with any mill of any kind. I trust you will make the necessary correction, and that you will favor me with a letter of acknowledgment.

Very truly yours,  
Norton Goddard.

At the next regular meeting of the 20th A. D. S. L. P., following the receipt of the above letter, held on Monday, July 7, 1902, the following reply was adopted fitting to the aforesaid letter:

New York, July 7, 1902.  
Mr. Norton Goddard,

Dear Sir:—

That the point of our campaign leaflet has been entirely lost on you, is evident from your communication of the 3d inst., which quibbles on non-essentials and loses sight of the essential points of the leaflet, issued by the 20th A. D. S. L. P., to wit, that the capitalist class live off the fleecings of the working class; and that the working class can expect no redress from the Republican or Democratic parties, the representatives of the capitalist class; and that its only salvation lies in the overthrow of the system of capitalism by the workers themselves and the establishment of the Socialist Labor Party, as per the Platform of the Socialist Labor Party.

Now while we MAY be wrong in the minor point that your fleecings come from silk mill operatives, the main fact remains that your fleecings are derived from the labor of the working class; and it really makes no difference to the fleeced, whether the fleecings you live on, and disseminate charity with, are acquired from operatives in a mill, mine, factory, salesroom, or counting-room. In its effect upon them it is all the same to the fleeced.

We can hardly believe it to be so, and still it would seem, since you raise only that one trivial and non-essential objection, that (the rest of the leaflet has fullest endorsement; or else, it has stumped you so completely that it left but this one point for you to fall back on a point based upon information supplied by some of your former henchmen.

Therefore, if it will ease your conscience any to know that you do not live off the fleecings of mill operatives, but live off the fleecings of the labor of the employees of J. W. Goddard & Sons, a wholesale dry goods house, which owes its wealth and support of its members to the profits it squeezes out of the goods produced by the working class, we will grant you that and nothing more.

If you should be at variance with our view of your case, we shall be glad to meet you or a representative in public, to debate the question.

Yours truly,  
John Slevin, Secretary,  
20th A. D. S. L. P., New York.

## MITCHELL A POOR LAWYER

WOULD APPEAL TO ROOSEVELT AGAINST JUDGE'S DECISION.

Does Not Seem to Know That an Injunction Judge is Absolute in His Own Sphere—"Mother" Jones Shakes the Hand That Smote the Miners.

Chicago, July 25.—President Mitchell, of the United Mine Workers of America, said last night that Judge Jackson's decision would be laid before President Roosevelt at once, with protests, and that the President would be asked to intercede in behalf of American citizenship.

Mitchell added: "The decision imperils the rights of all Americans in the courts," and declared that the decision was an outrage, that it would take away rights and privileges guaranteed by the Constitution, and would shake confidence in the stability of the judiciary. If this confidence were entirely sacrificed, he said, the government itself would be in jeopardy, for the integrity of the nation depends on the equity of the courts.

Washington, July 25.—The statement from Chicago that President John Mitchell, of the United Mine Workers of America, proposes to appeal to President Roosevelt with regard to the decision of Judge Jackson, that several miners had violated the injunction restraining them from interfering with working miners, and were guilty of contempt of court, is not understood here. What is to be gained from making protests to the President because of the action of the court does not appear, because the President has no power to set aside the rulings of a judge or to make him revise his opinion.

The only action possible for him would be to pardon the convicted persons. If President Mitchell believes that any constitutional right has been infringed by the decision, his proper course of action would be to appeal the question to the Supreme Court. But it is pointed out there is nothing new in Judge Jackson's ruling. Practically the same point was decided in the Debs case, which originated in Chicago a few years ago. In that case it was held that an injunction to restrain persons from "intimidating" railroad employees from performing their duties was a proper one. It was also held that the District Court, which issued the injunction, had entire control of the case rising from its infringement, and could punish for contempt of court those who disobeyed the injunction, and that the decision was not subject to review by the Court of Appeals or the Supreme Court of the United States.

If the speech-making at Parkersburg was such as to "intimidate" miners who were at work, officials of the Department of Justice claim that Judge Jackson's action was perfectly proper, and that his sentences cannot be appealed on habeas corpus proceedings to the United States Court of Appeals at Richmond, nor to the United States Supreme Court.

Parkersburg, W. Va., July 25.—After he had suspended sentence on "Mother" Jones, Judge Jackson yesterday started to lecture "the miners' angel."

"It must be distinctly understood," he said, "that you must obey this injunction. If 'Mother' Jones is the good woman they say she is, she will obey law and order. I will not send her to jail to pose as a martyr, nor shall she break into jail."

"Mother" Jones arose and dramatically declared that she did not ask the mercy of anybody; she was simply trying to do her duty as she saw it, and whenever the court wanted her it could send for her. "I hope we will both meet on the other side of life when we die," she finished, and with this Judge Jackson smiled.

"Mother" Jones then went to the bench and shook hands with Judge Jackson, both smiling.

William Jennings Bryan, the tariff smasher, gold bug destroyer, trust buster, denouncer of imperialism, and democratic iconoclast, thought he'd lost his daughter in Bridgeport. If Bryan would actually go and lose himself what joy there would be among the harmonites.



## THE MINERS' CONVENTION.

SECTION INDIANAPOLIS PICTURES THE VERY DEAR FACES MISSING FROM IT.

The Virtuous "Billy" Warner, and "Little Freddie" Dilcher, He, of the 300 Pounds Avoidupois, Among Those Gone, But Not Forgotten—The Fate of Editor Scott and Miss Meredith. Pat Dolans' Tale of Woe About Those Awful Socialists—The Factions in the Convention—The Predicament of Mitchell and His Fellow-Fakirs.

Indianapolis, Ind., July 23.—Several very dear (expensive) faces were missing from the special national convention of the United Mine Workers of America just closed in this town. They have been swallowed up by the earth, but this does not necessarily mean that they have gone back into the mines. Not they!

There is that paragon of virtue, "Billy" Warner. Pittsburgh perhaps knows what has become of him. He bled and now possibly has died for the organization. Some years ago he spent several weeks in a West Virginia jail for violating a federal injunction. He has a record, more widely known, however, for living off the fat of strike funds while the supposed beneficiaries starved.

And "Little Freddie" Dilcher, affectionately so termed by Mitchell and others of his associates on the old National Executive Board, because of his 300 pounds avoidupois. When that change in the constitution of the "Mine Workers" came in 1901, whereby the members of the National Executive Board were elected in their districts instead of in national convention, "Little Freddie" anticipated the proverbial sickening thud by hurriedly climbing down and out of the board. The Ratchford-Mitchell combine could no longer push through its slate of National Board members. Dilcher knew that he would never be returned to the board from Ohio of its own volition. He sized up the situation, and, if we remember correctly, he didn't even turn up at the national convention of 1901 which adopted the amendment. As a matter of fact, the amendment had hardly cooled before the Ohio district substituted William Morgan, a pliant tool of Vice-President T. L. Lewis, and naturally an anti-Mitchell, anti-administration man. Dilcher had not been so heedlessly engrossed in his organization work that he had entirely neglected his future. It was rumored that he was to take control of the Elks' Cafe, a great pure and simple headquarters at Scranton, Pa. He, however, thought better of a proposition from the Standard Oil Company, and entered its employ. Delegates to this convention report that he is now in the saloon business in Scranton. It is to be hoped that the labor movement is permanently rid of Dilcher.

"Benny" James is among the missing. He is "drumming" for a tobacco concern.

And William Scott, ex-editor of the United Mine Workers Journal—but he was not so notorious, and we must not speak too ill of Scott. It was he who forced Mitchell to report to the National Executive Board the speculations of ex-Secretary-Treasurer Pearce. That is an old story, and was told in full in the PEOPLE at the time, and for that good service to the rank and file (for afterwards it leaked to the rank and file), he became persona non grata at national headquarters, and long since was deprived of his job. And it should not be forgotten that with Editor Scott, directly discharged, went also Miss Mollie Meredith, the young woman employe at headquarters that discovered Pearce's embezzlements, and assisted in their exposure. Her peremptory discharge followed within a few months after the national convention of 1901 had voted her a gold medal for her service in the Pearce matter.

Pearce? He lives here, without visible means of support. Probably he had business outside the city during the convention. Certainly he did not show himself on the street during that time. This was only ordinary discretion. Likely there were honest delegates, fresh from the fields, that might have done him personal violence had they met him.

It cannot be said that where old faces have passed and new ones taken their places there is material improvement. Rather increased adroitness is characteristic of the leadership. Morgan, for instance, Dilcher's substitute from Ohio, is the plastic material of the McBride-Lewis faction,

and others are rapidly winning spurs. It should not be inferred from this, however, that the excellent leadership is seriously decimated by these more or less voluntary withdrawals. Pat McBride strolled aimfully about the convention hall, and John held voice and vote on the convention floor. It is not necessary to recall that John McBride was the erstwhile president of this miners' organization, and for several terms—aye, he even for a term was president of the great American Federation of Labor. It was published in the papers here in the 1900 Presidential campaign that John came to this city and negotiated long and hard with the Democratic State Committee to use him in this State, and upon failing in this, returned to Ohio and stumped that State vigorously for the Republican State Committee. And this was a fact.

John Fahy was here. And Pat Dolan, in an executive session of the convention, had a fearful and dolorous tale to tell of the "Socialists" ruining his plans and his work in his Pittsburgh district. And you may know it was the S. L. P. men, for it was one of the humors of the convention that, though the U. M. W. of A. wants "no politics in the union," Leon Greenbaum, national secretary of the Socialist party, sat in the body of the convention throughout its proceedings, and is very sympathetic with his friend Dolan. Pat said that the destruction of the Socialists was awful. He said he simply couldn't organize; that was all there was about it. There are, he said, 50,000 miners in his district, and he had 7,000 paid up members. It was sad, and, as one of the delegates said, Pat never once, in the whole time of the convention, sang "The Wag of My Little Dog's Tail."

There was little of extraordinary significance in the convention to the S. L. P. Of course, it bore the usual earmarks of a capitalist trade union. The author of its "Address to the Public" cries hard for "arbitration and conciliation" and "the joint convention system of adjusting the wages and conditions of employment from year to year." He also assures his PUBLIC that the miners are organized, "not for the purpose of taking from the operators that which belongs to them, but for the purpose of securing, by BUSINESS methods, better treatment than WE have received in the past, and a FAIR recompense for our labor."

But when the officers of a pure and simple organization assess themselves themselves 25 per cent of their monthly income, it is certain that the situation is desperate (for them). Of course, a large part of this "sacrifice" can be made good to the administration favorites by "expense" allowances and "extra" employment, but it is easier to make good 10 than 25 per cent, and a proposition to this effect was submitted in behalf of the officers by a retired officer—ex-President Van Horn, of the Indiana bituminous district—but the officers did not have the nerve to support the amendment, and it fell through.

And the situation is desperate from the viewpoint of the pure and simple leader, whose chief motive in this day is to keep his hold on the workers and preserve and conserve his individual job. It seems that the big railroad and coal magnates of Pennsylvania don't view with composure even the pure and simple type of organization. The sentimentalism of one portion of the "Civic Federationists" sickens them, and they disagree with the logic of that portion which would use the labor lieutenants to control the laboring masses. This would seem to be their stand—but they will have no semblance of organization at all.

On the surface in the convention all was glamour and surety, but a scratch here and there, at the right places, revealed a very different reality. Several delegates so high in the councils of the McBride-Lewis faction that the source of their inspiration could not be doubted, were free to proclaim the seriousness of the situation of the U. M. W. of A. They acknowledged that the anthracite rank and file were permeated with suspicion and were closely watching their jobs.

The debate feature of the convention was the effort of the McBride-Lewis-Dolan faction to down the Ratchford-Mitchell contingent. The Lewis element did not attempt to do before the newspaper men in the convention what they in private proclaimed themselves able to do—i. e., make it hot for Mitchell and his administration in his conduct of affairs. They called it almost criminal folly to have the West Virginia miners out on strike at the same time that the anthracite districts are striking. They could make it very hot for Mitchell, they said, but it would be bad politics to assume the responsibility of announcing this weakness to the public.

In the convention they contented themselves with cutting and amending Mitchell recommendations for the collection and distribution of strike funds. The liveliest debate came on the attempt of the Lewis crowd to get the strike fund distributed in all strike districts, including West Virginia, Kentucky and Pennsylvania, instead of the anthracite alone. In this they were defeated by a heavy majority. Their greatest achievement was in getting the assessment changed from \$1 per week per member to 10 per cent of gross earnings. Mitchell, of course, was not the universal favorite pictured by the newspaper correspondents. They have to have a hero of the hour.

Press Committee, Section Indianapolis, S. L. P. GETTING READY.

Labor Fakirs Preparing for Fall Display of the "Goods."

This is the season of the year in which the business interests perfect their plans for the fall and winter trade; it is also the time when the labor fakirs get ready for the great annual exhibition of the "goods," and they tell the politicians they can deliver to them on election day. This annual display is made by all of the "labor unions" on the first Monday in September, and there is great rivalry among the fakirs as to who shall make the biggest showing.

The day for the annual display was set aside as a holiday by the politicians. They named it Labor Day, but it should be termed the Auction Day of labor's vote—in so far as the fakirs control it.

One of the first in the field this year with the announcement of "goods" for the fall trade is Electrical Workers' Union, No. 3. This organization held a meeting Thursday night at Brevoort Hall, on Fifty-fourth Street. About 400 members were present. The principal business of the meeting was to arrange for a "big demonstration of labor's might on labor's holiday."

The Labor Day parade is not at all popular with the rank and file. They realize vaguely that they are being made fools of, and the fakirs have their own troubles in assuring a big turnout. At Thursday night's meeting "enthusiastic" speeches were made by the pets of the fakirs, and one, carried away by his "enthusiasm," moved that a fine of \$5 be imposed on any member who should stay away from the parade. This would have gone through easily, but the fakirs thought that it would be unwise to go to such an extreme. The \$5 fine clause was stricken out, and in its stead was inserted a provision that any one absent from the parade must furnish a good excuse, and it was declared that no good "union" man would absent himself on such an occasion.

The sum of \$250 was voted to hire the Catholic Protective band for the parade. Badges, hats, belts and canes were ordered purchased, the badges to cost 60 cents each. One man said that the members usually pay ten times the original cost for the Labor Day outfit. The organization supplies these things. Asked of the union's treasury profited by their sale, he didn't know.

This member said that the majority of the men preferred to take their families on an outing on Labor Day rather than marching for no purpose that he could see. He said, "it is parade and then swill up on free beer."

Secretary Jarvis is very anxious to have a big turnout. "It is all right for him," remarked the PEOPLE's informant. "He can take a day off whenever he pleases, and enjoy himself on his naphtha launch. His \$4 per day and expenses go on just the same."

It is said that Electrical Workers' Union No. 3 has about 1,700 members. They evidently don't want any more admitted, as the initiation fee is now \$50, with \$5 for examination and three months' dues, making a total entrance fee of \$55.50. The examination consists in answering ten printed questions pertaining to technicalities of the trade. A few years ago the initiation fee was \$1.

The Law and Order League of Nebraska City had a most delightful time Sunday trying to prevent a game of ball. They created a riot, in which many persons were injured, and they aroused the whole city against them. A few days ago the matter of Sunday baseball was voted on, but the Law and Order League, seeing that they were outnumbered ten to one, refused to vote, and decided to stop the games anyway. They brought the whole police force to the grounds, and tried to storm the players' bench followed. One minister who headed the crusade had demanded a bodyguard, as he said he was being threatened, and that his property is in danger. His first demand was that the militia be called out to compel the people to observe the Sabbath, but this had been refused. It is a curious mental twist that makes the law a personal whim or wish.

## SOCIALISM IN SCOTLAND.

Stalwart Class-Conscious Workers Expose the Fraudulent S. D. F.

Below are given two extracts from "The Socialist Monthly," official organ of the Scottish branches of the S. D. F., exposing the fallacious stand of "Justice," the organ of the S. D. F., and the English pure and simpliers:—

"Dashed against the Breakers."

"Our contemporary 'Justice' has recently devoted a considerable amount of its space to severe, but well deserved, criticism of the bragging Imperialism of Mr. Seddon, premier of that British colony which certain ill-informed ranters are so fond of acclaiming as Socialistic, viz., New Zealand. Evidently our friends on 'Justice' do not think that Socialism and Imperialism go well together. They will therefore be better able to appreciate the point of the appended criticism of the Coronation Manifesto, from the 'Glasgow Herald,' of June 19, 1902:

"The letter sent to the king by the executive council of the Social Democratic Federation is likely to be, in one respect at least, the most remarkable document which traces its origin to the coronation. The Social Democrats declare, with a shade too much of emphasis, that they are neither monarchists nor courtiers, that they are working for a peculiar kind of republic, 'in which neither king, nor aristocrat, nor plutocrat will have a place.' As a consequence they offer neither congratulations nor allegiance. Yet while declaring that Caesarism will be resisted by them to the death, they call upon the king vigorously to take the initiative in solving the social and other problems which at present perplex the country. The king is further asked to do this because he has 'common sense,' 'imperturbable courage' and other virtues. He, the Sovereign, is invited also to take the weight of the Empire on his shoulders because of the 'breakdown of Parliament,' 'the cultured imbecility and wholesale corruption of the conservative party,' 'the complete collapse of Liberalism alike as a political creed and as a political faction,' and 'the general indifference of the mass of the people to their own affairs.' The writers of the manifesto complain of 'windy Imperialists.' But what Imperialism could be windier than that involved in suggesting that the King should take advantage of Parliamentary and party weakness to aggrandize himself? Clearly it is not in New Zealand alone that Socialism and Imperialism are about to go hand in hand."

II. "NEWS FROM THE FIELD OF BATTLE." Falkirk.—The town is slowly recovering its gravity after beholding the performance of two of the most farcical 'turns' that ever mortals saw. "The first was the session of the Scottish Trade Union Congress and the second the visit to the town of a travelling agency for the development and increase of intellectual infirmity and little middle class muddlement, called the Clarion Van. The former was a choice display of all the folly, ignorance, stupidity, political ineptitude, and intellectual vacuity which are ever associated with the class-conscious misleaders of the proletariat. From the chairman down to the stupidest and most befuddled delegate not one single gleam of intelligence, not a jot or tittle of perception of the real interest of the working class made its appearance. The Chairman, Mr. Muirhead, President of the local Trades' Council, gave an opening address, which was a world's wonder of contradictions, inanities, absurdities and ruthless mutilations and manglements of the king's English. With the Taff Vale Railway's decision before his eyes, the decision which by verdict of the capitalist parliament strikes Trade Unionism under the fifth rib, Mr. Muirhead denied that there was any antagonism between capital and labor, or that there was any necessity for independent political action on the part of the working class. He contended that all that was necessary was that Labor (!) Representation Committees should be formed which should not contest elections but should turn out the capitalist spoiler the visage to Labor frowning reprovingly with moral indignation, which he predicted, should have the result of causing him to drop his prey with a howl of anguish and dismay, and better days should dawn upon the working class once more. After this hopeful project for the conversion and reformation of the capitalist, it is hardly necessary to say anything further. Mr. Keir Hardie, at a public meeting referred 'eulogistically' to the Chairman's speech, but maintained that Independent Labor Representation was necessary, otherwise where would the I. L. P. be? What the working class required, he said, was unity. One would almost be inclined to gather from his speech that what was necessary simply was that all sections of the working class, the Trade Unions, the Co-operators, the Free Laborists, the Working Men's Conservative Clubs and the Salvation Army, meet together and conalesce. The programme after all was subsidiary. They would strike an average of the principles of the constituent bodies so that every one would be pleased and the solidarity of the working class would be demonstrated in a fashion that would bring a generation of pleased surprise to posterity humanity."

The Clarion Van had for its inmate a gentleman called Barret. He said that all industrial crises and social misery would be put a stop to, if only municipalities would take over the sewers, trams, etc. This would mean a vast saving to the rates, and would ameliorate the lot of those who were out of work, tramping the roads and sleeping in doss-houses.

Pamphlets by Mr. John Burns were sold, and this creature who defended in open Parliament the butchery of the workers in Featherstone by Asquith, was referred to by a local I. L. P. as 'the hard bitter of the labor movement,'—a true saying if we understand that it is the labor movement that is hit. Another I. L. P. (Mr. Heiner) speaking from the Van said 'Everyone should join the I. L. P.' I've voted Liberal all my life.' At present a strike is in process among the Carters for increase of wages—in the course of which two I. L. P.s have convicted themselves of the blackest treachery. Mr. Hogg, I. L. P. and Secretary of the Trades' Council dissuaded the carters from striking on the week of the removal term on the grounds that it would 'inconvenience the public.' A miserable existence with a beggary wage, is in the eyes of this I. L. P. champion, a trifle compared with the 'inconvenience of the public.' After letting this opportunity pass the men struck a short time afterward under the leadership of the I. L. P. dates from 1888. This worthy showed his devotion to his class the very week of the strike by telling the reporter of a capitalist paper that he was against the strike, but would stick by the men. Against all these frauds, charlatans and agents of capital the Falkirk S. D. F. maintains a vigorous fight, keeping aloft the red flag of uncompromising Socialism. In November municipal election we contested the Middle Ward for the working class. J. C. M.

A WILY SCHEME.

The Things Behind "Voluntary" Wage Reduction. Canton, Ohio, July 25.—At the next meeting of the local lodge of the Amalgamated Association the following proposition is to be voted on:

"Resolved, That members of the A. A. accept a twenty-five per cent. reduction in wages on some certain orders, to enable the American Tin Plate Co. to secure contracts that go to Welsh makers."

The trust officials state that they have only one contract in mind. The Standard Oil Co. yearly purchases over one million boxes of Welsh plate. Since this is all manufactured for export, they are entitled to a rebate of about ninety-nine per cent. of the tariff. In the year 1897 the same matter occasioned quite a little agitation though it assumed a different phase. At that time the tin plate makers made an effort to have what is known as the drawback clause of the tariff law repealed.

Their employees assisted, too. Local lodges drafted resolutions requesting Congressmen in their respective districts to take action. Rockefeller promptly settled the whole matter by threatening to build and operate a forty-mill tin plate plant, if the law was repealed. The threat was effective, for no more was heard of the matter until now.

The present move is evidently a scheme of the trust to follow up the victory of last summer over the mill workers. Workmen in the Carnahan tin mill are reported much interested in the announced "request" of the American Tin Plate Company that the employees of the latter accept a reduction of twenty-five per cent. per ton that American tin mills might compete with Welsh tin mills. The Carnahan plant is an independent concern, and many of its employees belong to the local union of tin and sheet workers.

Superintendent George Evans, of this plant, says: "The company has not yet taken action. We will simply have to wait to see what the trust and its employees do. If the latter accept the reduction it will put the local plant as well as independent mills in a bad position, and in order to live against such competition it will have to fall into line."

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HOME THRUSTS.

By Spallpin (James Connolly) in "The Workers' Republic," Dublin, Ireland.

Consumption is one of the deadliest enemies of human life; the people of Dublin suffer terribly from the decimation of this disease; at the Tuberculosis Congress in 1901 it was authoritatively stated that the damp and unhealthy homes of the poor were the real breeding grounds of the germs of that disease; Dublin slums are the worst in those unhappily united islands.

Here then is cause and effect. The slums the cause, the effect the murder of the workers by consumption. But who are the cause of the slums? Who but the owners of property, who prefer swelling their bank book to the sanitation of the houses of their tenants!

If you have assimilated the above now try your hand at this: "At a meeting of the Dublin branch of the Society for the Prevention of Tuberculosis held on June 9, 1902, Mr. Wm. Field, M. P., said that public opinion had not, up to the present, grasped the A B C of this question. He felt that the housing of the poor was at the bottom of this question, and he hoped that the remarks he made would have the effect of focussing public attention upon the matter."

Mr. Field is the gentleman who, when our Comrade Connolly was fighting in the Wood Quay Ward, a capitalist Election Committee, almost entirely composed of slum landlords and backed up by slum landlords from all the contiguous wards, rushed in to aid that foul and corrupt clique in their effort to defeat the efforts Connolly was making in behalf of clean homes, and sanitary conditions.

Now he talks of the housing question being the bottom cause of the spread of disease. In doing so he betrays the fact that when he fought against Labor in the Wood Quay Ward, he was fighting for the rule of a class who were murdering the workers by compelling them to live in houses so insanitary that they would not be tolerated for a day in any democratically governed community.

These words of Mr. Field, M. P., are as an X Ray showing through the outer cuticle of this demagogue the inner corruption of a capitalist politician.

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## IRISH MANIFESTO.

On the Coronation Fiasco—Distributed Throughout Dublin.

The last issue of "The Workers' Republic," of Ireland, contains the following manifesto on the coronation fiasco.

"THE CORONATION FIASCO. Our Manifesto.

"The following manifesto was distributed in thousands throughout Dublin during the week preceding June 26: 'Unless unforeseen accidents intervene to prevent the consummation, His Majesty Edward VII., King and Emperor, will be crowned on Thursday, June 26. Were we able to follow our own inclinations in the matter we would be inclined to treat it with contempt as being of but little importance to the Cause for which we stand, or to the workers with whose interests we are concerned. To us as Socialists it is but of little moment who may for the time being wear the trappings of royalty; that we are compelled to acquiesce in his rule by the bayonets of his hireling soldiery and police, is for us sufficient; and to us as workers the personality of the head of the capitalist system in these islands, is of small concern when we realize that our exploitation by the master class would proceed apace, even if King Edward VII., was a christian gentleman instead of a— But although we would rather treat the matter thus philosophically we find that the machinations of those in power do not leave us that possibility; with them and because of them, the festivities attending the Coronation have taken the aspect, not merely of a huge parade of pomp and magnificence—cloaking the festering sores of that slave society on which it is built—but have also become an elaborately contrived and astutely worked piece of royalist and capitalist propaganda designed to captivate the imagination of the unthinking multitude, and thus lead them to look askance upon every movement which would set up an ideal to work for something less gorgeously spectacular even if more solidly real. The evil effects of private ownership of industries is thus illustrated once more in a manner that ought to appeal to those patriots in our midst who still dread the innovation effects of Socialism upon the national spirit of the Irish people. Because of this private ownership and control of our newspapers, of our shops, of our manufacturers, we find our Home Rule press devoting columns to descriptions of all the preparations for the Coronation, nauseating the thinking portion of its readers, but insidiously sapping the manhood of the weak and vulgar and preparing the minds for the worship of the foul gods of imperialism; we find our shops stocked with every kind of article, from the toy of the babe in arms, to the dress patterns of our womanhood, and all dedicated by name to the Coronation, and we find our manufacturers able by their economic power over the bread and butter of their employees to enforce observance of this saturnalia of tyranny even upon those workers whose whole beings are hot with revolt against it.

"Here we are compelled to speak lest by those who have trusted us by their adherence, or by those who have honored us by their hatred for our unflinching championship of the workers' cause, our silence should be construed either into approval, or even into weakness in front of this demonstration of the power of the enemy, or the imbecility of its slaves.

"We are Socialist Republicans; we work for the realization of that coming time when Kings and Emperors will be no more, when they will only be remembered by mankind as the strong man remembers the hideous nightmare which oppressed him as he slept. As Socialist Republicans we desire the application of society to the freest republican principles, we unceasingly devote our energies to awakening in the minds of the workers a consciousness of the sufficiency of their own manhood, and of the dignity of their class, and we hope and believe in the rapid approach of that time when those ideas and that consciousness will have so far leavened the minds of the workers as to justify us in calling upon them to rally up for that final struggle, the issue of which will assuredly usher in the era of free and enfranchised labor instead of the barbaric splendor of military and financial castles. Meanwhile, animated by such hopes, inspired by such principles, looking forward impatiently to that time of glorious struggle, in those days when the eyes of the world are turned upon that city of London, when Capital and its cringing slaves are united in adoration of the monarch, who has been successful in uniting in his person all the baser attributes of the mediaeval monarch and modern stock-jobbing capitalist, we also hasten in immigration thither in order to offer to King Edward in the name of ourselves and our class, the only homage we owe him, viz., OUR HATRED.

"We are neither awed by the magnificence of the robbers, daunted by the bayonets of the hired assassins, nor dismayed by the plaudits of the multitude. The magnificence of the robbers but serves to fire our hearts with the greater hatred when we think of the squalid surroundings and miserable homes of our class: the glitter of the sunlight upon the bayonets of the hired assassins reveal to the vision of the humanist the moral hideousness of a society proposed by such means, and the plaudits of the multitude are but useful to him who desires a plummet to sound the depths to which a system can degrade a people.

"Let those who are pleased and those who are dismayed by the presence of gaping crowds of witless ones, remember the pregnant words of Cromwell in the same city on a similar occasion. 'My Lord Protector,' said one of his attendants as Cromwell rode through London, 'how the people crowd to see you?' 'Yes,' replied Cromwell, 'but how many thousands more would crowd to see me hanged?'"

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## SOCIALISM IN FRANCE.

## A COMPREHENSIVE AND ANALYTICAL REVIEW OF FRENCH CONDITIONS.

Written for the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE by Henry Nivet, Member of the "Parti Ouvrier Français," Secretary of the Federation of Seine-et-Oise, Adherent to the Socialist Party of France (Revolutionary Socialist Unity).

Since the 15th of last May the "Petit Sou," a Paris daily, has ceased publication. Neither the bourgeois, nor those who inflicted upon socialism the shame of ministerialism, left any efforts untried to bring about its downfall; blackmail, hideous calumnies, boycotts, in which all the influence and means of intimidation at the disposal of the government (1) were brought to bear, in a word, everything was done to crush the "Petit Sou." It seems that Alfred Edwards, financier and formerly a rabid anti-socialist, had not the right to place one of his millions—without any conditions—at the disposal of a revolutionary socialist daily! The advance guard militants of revolutionary socialism the Guesdes, the Lafargues, the Vallants and many others could not, it seems, accept this unhoped-for opportunity to express their convictions freely and untrammelled to the great French public without immediately falling under suspicion. Finally, because this paper was published only in the interest of the working class, and because it did not hold out the premium bait—that infamous means of super-exploitation exercised upon certain categories of male and female workers in France and in Belgium—it must be placed in interdict, those workers who dared read it, (2) and to calumniate those militant socialists who were devoting all their energies and ardor to revolutionary socialist propaganda.

The opinion of our comrades of the Socialist Labor Party has long since been formed upon these points. Several of them, when in Paris to attend the last International Congress, were refused space by every Paris paper except the "Petit Sou," which gladly opened its columns, so that they might nail the calumnies vomited against them by the Kangaroos and their French allies. My purpose is not here to plead before them a case which is gained before hand, but to reassure them upon the consequences of the disappearance of the daily central organ of the Revolutionary Socialist Unity, particularly as at the same time the entire press coalesced against revolutionary socialism, announced with great blare of trumpets its stagnation, and even its defeat, for so they pretend to read the lesson taught by the recent elections. The reactionaries are sending up shouts of victory—these shouts, and I will show it, attain only those who believe themselves victorious; the radical and ministerial and opportunist socialists are vouchsafing paternal councils full of touching commiseration to the militants who have remained revolutionary socialists—and these, I shall also show, according to their custom, disdain the interested manifestations of regard.

Must we conclude that revolutionary socialism in France has entered a phase more critical than the preceding ones, and that its penetration among the masses has been stayed to an alarming degree?

## THE ELECTORAL CAMPAIGN OF THE PARTI OUVRIER FRANÇAIS.

When one indulges in critical appreciations upon such or such an electoral campaign carried on by the Parti Ouvrier Français, and that in particular the Party is represented as conspiring of socialist action only under the parliamentary form, one almost always forgets in virtue of what principles the P. O. F. has always publicly declared that it desired to act in election matters.

It is sufficient, however, if one is solicitous of exactitude, to consult the general program of the Party: (3)—drawn up by Jules Guesde and Paul Lafargue after discussion with Marx and Engels—which ends with the following lines:

"If the Parti Ouvrier Frenchmen, it is not for the mere purpose of electing deputies or . . . but because during the electoral period our educational action reaches those portions of the masses that are the most indifferent and refractory during ordinary times; and also because during such times the chiefs of the bourgeoisie are compelled to show their hand, their role of candidates not allowing them to evade the issue.

"And if, peradventure, some of our men were to break into the representative assemblies it would only be to continue from a higher platform their collectivist propaganda and to force to the wall—to their own parliamentary wall—our directing bourgeois, who are as a unit with our possessing bourgeoisie."

As we see an electoral campaign is for the Parti Ouvrier Français only a means of illustrating the class struggle, and of awakening to class-consciousness the class that is economically exploited and politically dominated; i. e.,

the proletariat. It follows that whenever and wherever it is possible to oppose to the bourgeois candidates of all shades a candidate of the working class, it must be done. Until this year the battle could only be carried on in some locations, as we lacked financial resources and a sufficient number of candidates. In certain regions of France the words "socialism," "Parti Ouvrier," and "class-struggle" were unknown, or conveyed to the minds of the voters only fantastic abstractions. And yet in many localities remote from the great and poorly connected with the great centers a few isolated socialists are to be found, teachers, for instance, who, after having prosecuted their studies in the large cities, carried away with them very exact ideas of what revolutionary socialism is, also books and pamphlets dealing with the subject. Where these socialists had remained silent it was because their condition of existence commanded silence. Our American comrades can form no idea how little the liberty to think is respected in the French Republic (4)—where the word "Liberty" is inscribed on every public edifice, even on the prisons. The numerous letters received by the different sections of the Parti Ouvrier showed that the field heretofore perforce neglected, was in proper condition to receive the seed of socialism. The National Congress held at Roubaix Sept. 15, 16, 17 and 18, 1901, therefore decided that, at the April-May elections of 1902, the Party would place candidates in every electoral district (561), excepting those pre-empted by groups that had adhered to the Revolutionary Socialist Unity.

Being given, however, the small resources—contributed by the sections and by voluntary subscriptions—at the disposal of the Party, the campaign was carried on in two very distinct ways. On one hand, the National Council called upon tried and true members-at-large to stand as candidates in the districts assigned to them; letters were written by the National Council to all the isolated comrades requesting them to send in many names and addresses as possible, written on wrappers furnished to them by the National Council—this method, it goes without saying, was the one adopted for districts where no organization existed. The National Council thereupon sent each address received two ballots, each containing the name of the candidate nominated for that district, these ballots were enclosed in the following circular, which now belongs to the history of socialism in France.

"Appeal of the National Council of the Socialist Labor Party to the Voters."

"Citizens:—You are called upon to vote for a deputy! How will you vote? How will you use the instrument of universal suffrage, that the Revolution of 1848 placed in your hands, and which makes you, the workers, the producers, for a day the masters of your destinies? Your fate is in your own hands, what would you have it be? How will you choose from among the parties that are bidding for your votes? Ask yourselves, before going to the ballot-box, what past elections have given you."

"For fifty years you have had the ballot. For thirty-two years the Republic exists in France."

"For a century, each in turn, the most divergent parties have held power; monarchists, bonapartists, clericals, republicans of all colors, from the pink shade of liberalism and opportunism to the reddest shade of radicalism."

"What has it benefited you? Has your condition improved?"

"Far from being reduced your military obligations have been increased, accentuating still farther the inequalities between citizens; one year for the sons of the privileged bourgeoisie; three years for the sons of the working class."

"And that army represented as being for the defence of country, is in reality placed at the disposal of the financial, industrial, commercial and landed interests now used in colonial wars to open up at the price of the blood of your sons and brothers, new markets in which to dump those goods that you yourselves are too poor to purchase, and then again to administer the 'rifle diet' to those workers who demand a slight betterment of their lot."

"To the campaign of Africa of the Monarchy of July, to the Mexican war of the second Empire have succeeded under the Republic, the expeditions to Guinea, to the Sudan, to the Tonkin, to Madagascar, to China, etc."

"If under the Empire the workers were massacred at Aubin and at La Reunio, their blood also ran rivers under the third Republic at Fourmies, at Martinique, and at Chalon."

"Of all the reforms promised to capture your votes, not one has been realized."

"Far from growing better, your lot continually grows worse."

"Workingmen of the cities, you can live only on condition that you work and yet work is taken from you every day by improved machinery, by the women and children who are driven into the factories and shops and by the country people driven into the cities, a continuous fall in wages. And to ease your misery, christian charity and bourgeois philanthropy can only offer humiliating and impotent alms."

"Peasants, small farmers, the product of your labor becomes ever less capable of sustaining you. Competition from within and without ever lowers the price of your produce; glut of wheat, glut of wine, becomes a permanent."

"Your small holding are ever more threatened by the great farms with their improved machinery. You are but the nominal owners of your farms; taxes, mortgages and interest eat up your substance. (Mortgages on farm property: in 1820, 3 billions; in 1840, 12 billions; in 1868, 16 billions; in other words, the peasant proprietors must pay to the capitalists each year over one billion five hundred and fifty millions for interest charges.) Distress drives your children to the cities where

they add to the glut in the labor market, and increase the general misery."

"Small business men, you live in anguish and insecurity. Bankruptcy stares you in the face. Giant capital is destroying you. The banks, be they Jewish, Catholic or Protestant, lends to you only at usurious rates, and engulf your savings in swindling operations. You gravitate at an ever accelerated rate towards the ranks of the working class into which you finally fall. And this state of affairs can only become more aggravated for all. Instead of becoming happier, you see yourselves ever growing more miserable."

"And that, at a time when the progress of science and inventions every day multiplies production, when humanity has at its disposal means to abundantly supply the needs of all at an expense of efforts ever growing less. Not only does this progress not redound to your advantage, but it causes your death—and will continue to cause your death, as long as those marvelous productive agencies remain the private property of the few, until they become the collective property of all."

"But, whose fault is it? It is your fault, the fault of all of you, who, can, thanks to your number, at each general election, seize the production of the government, and effectuate the social transformation necessary for the happiness of all; instead of this, you betray yourselves by choosing for representatives, men who can only represent interests contrary to your own."

"Republicans or monarchists, clericals or free-thinkers, those to whom you periodically give the political or legislative power are but the delegates and servants of the class which, owning all the instruments of production, uses them to live without labor and upon the labor of others, your labor, and this class will only give up these instruments when compelled to do so by the force of your numbers awakened to class-consciousness."

"Their political quarrels into which they try to drag you, only mask their struggles over the division of the profits; but to exploit you, they always stand as a unit, and if you complain, when they make use of the government to maintain their domination of their class, they are justified in answering you: you gave your sanction to all of this at the ballot-box."

"It is up to you to refuse your sanction. It is up to you, who live by your work, you, the immense majority, to take your affairs in your own hands. It is up to you to see to it that the Republic becomes yours, the Republic of the workers; the laws will be made for yourselves, if they are made by yourselves."

"Give your votes only to the party of labor, to the Socialist party, the party of your class. Refuse it to all the other candidates, whatever be their names or their political standings."

"The Parti Ouvrier Français decided at its Roubaix Congress to make it possible for all the workers, for all the real producers, in every legislative district, to vote for a candidate of their class. Your duty and your interest command that you VOTE AND AGITATE only for the candidate whose name is inscribed on the enclosed bulletin."

"If, throughout the country, the workers act as a unit, the Revolution is an accomplished fact, in the sense that masters of the state and of the law, you will be in position to RESTORE TO THE NATION its shops, its mines, its railroads and its other means of production. Then will they become AGENCIES FOR YOUR WELL BEING AND HAPPINESS, instead of remaining the INSTRUMENTS OF EXPLOITATION, that they are to-day."

"The Socialist Party, the party of the poor, has not at its disposal, the funds necessary for wide advertising and wholesale distribution of circulars."

"If you are conscious of what you owe to yourselves and to your class, you will explain to your fellows that without worrying, in the least, about the different bourgeois candidates, it is their duty to vote for the candidate of the working class, the candidate of the Social Revolution."

"This was the only propaganda carried on in over THREE HUNDRED electoral districts; the number of addresses obtained by the National Council did not exceed three hundred for each district that is to say about one in fifty of the registered voters. We shall examine together the results obtained."

"Now, on the other hand, the sections made impossible efforts to present EFFECTIVE CANDIDATES in their districts. In at least one half of these districts only a few addressed meetings were held—on account of the expense—most of the agitation was confined to posters got up by the Parti Ouvrier Français for general use in the campaign; this poster read as follows:

(1) The news-stands of Paris form part of the government patronage.

(2) In France every wage worker is furnished with a card by the authorities; when he starts to work for an employer and when he quits the job, he must present this card to his employer to sign. This makes black-listing very easy.

(3) "Le Programme du Parti Ouvrier, ses considerations et ses articles," by Jules Guesde and Paul Lafargue.

(4) Evidently Comrade Nivet has never run against the "American boss."

(To Be Continued.)

## Sozialistische Arbeiter-Zeitung.

Owned and Published by the Socialist Labor Party.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

One Year . . . . . \$1.00

Six Months . . . . . .50

Three Months . . . . . .25

Editorial Rooms and Business Office: 220 St. Clair Street, Cleveland, Ohio.

where all editorial communications, money, remittances, and business communications are to be directed.

## A PROBLEM IN BILLIONS.

## WHAT BECOMES OF THE THREE BILLION "BALANCE OF TRADE"?

A Study of American Economic Conditions Since the "Crash" of 1893, Showing the Relative Standings of American and European Capitalisms and the Movement Toward the Joint Trustification of American and European Industries—The Triumph of American Capitalism and Its Effects on the Working Class.

In our previous articles entitled "The Economic Situation," "The World's Markets" and "Facts for Workers," we drew from the facts therein presented some important conclusions. We may here briefly recapitulate them, in view of the further conclusions, still more important, which, in conjunction with other facts now to be observed, they logically suggest.

From the five years' crisis initiated by the "crash" of July, 1893, issued in 1897, certain conditions of production and exchange which entirely reversed the relative standing of the capitalism of this country among the capitalisms of the world. In natural wealth brought under immediate command, in mechanical power, in concentration of means, in consequent capacity of expansion and readiness of motion, its leading industries were now on a higher plane than had yet been reached by any of their foreign competitors.

In the meantime American labor, tamed by the traditional process of starvation during a long period of enforced idleness, not only had been rendered vastly more efficient through the perfection of the machinery to which it was harnessed, but had submitted perforce to an increased intensity of toil for decreased wages. In some industries the wage rate had actually fallen below that prevailing in England, while in others, where the rate was still nominally higher, the product per man was so much greater as to more than wipe out the entire difference.

Under these comparatively new conditions—which, of course, were simply the natural, inevitable and transitory outcome of anterior developments and tendencies, just as the present ones are only the prelude to coming phenomena of still greater magnitude, but of the same order—American capitalism made a trial of its strength on the European markets: with the gratifying result that many of its manufactures (the domestic consumption of which had been largely reduced during the crisis), found a ready sale abroad.

We showed that upon the whole, this American "invasion" of Europe was as yet a very small affair. What is, indeed, nowadays one-third or even one-half of a billion as compared with the total product of the world, which from one year to another is liable to increase or decrease by several times this puny amount? But, like the Norsemen's sails that Charlemagne described on the distant sea as his end drew near, it was a momentous premonition. It alarmed the capitalisms of the Old World, stimulated their inquiry into the "methods" of the New, and finally induced them to prepare, ever so slowly, ever so conservatively, for the adoption of similar revolutionary ways of mercantile life.

On this side of the Atlantic it had a magical effect. The mechanical transformation of industry, which had been pushed steadily during the crisis, now proceeded at an increased rate of speed, while its trustification which had apparently remained inactive pending that period, but had nevertheless been rendered much easier by the bankruptcy of numberless small firms—now resumed its course and in certain branches assumed gigantic proportions. At the same time the war with Spain and the consequent requirements of government for army supplies stimulated important lines of production, while lumber crops here and agricultural deficiencies in Europe, by opening profitable outlets to the Western farmer, converted him in a jiffy from Silverist to Goldbuggism. Never was seen in the world such a "revival of business," never such "prosperity." And why? Simply because in that same spirit of domination that had caused him to keep a large number of his "free" slaves unemployed and starving for five long years, the American capitalist had at last permitted them to create immense wealth for him at a rate of wages reduced to the lowest point which it was then possible to enforce without seriously endangering the peace of the country.

We saw that in the six years' period of unexampled prosperity, which our cherished capitalists have just enjoyed, that net portion of surplus wealth thus created, which they were able to realize in foreign markets—in other words, the excess of exports over imports, or "balance of trade," so-called—represented in the aggregate the sum of three billion dollars. In connection with this, however, a fact should now be noted; a fact that is puzzling the financial world and giving rise to the most unseemly theories.

In payment for this enormous sum no amount of money worth mentioning was sent to this country, our net exports of silver having nearly balanced our net imports of gold during the period in question, taken as a whole. (As we write, not only our exports of merchandise—including silver, which should now be considered as such—but our exports of gold are on the increase.)

Of course our capitalists are in no need of gold. The vaults of their national treasury—not to speak of the coffers of their banks—are bursting under the pressure of six hundred millions of dollars for which they seem to have no use whatever. Much less do they need silver, which they have severely boycotted. Besides, this country is a large producer

of both metals. In 1900, for instance, the gold product of the United States, coined value, was about 75 millions, and the silver output, commercial value, 38 millions. Did we not export either, ten years of mining operations on the same scale would more than double our useless surplus of gold and make silver spoons so disreputably cheap that the most inveterate Bryanist would banish them from his mortgaged premises.

For all that the question remains, "What became of those three billions?" In the first place, allowance should be made for the cost of freight and insurance on our imports of foreign merchandise, which are chiefly carried in foreign bottoms; also, for under-valuations, the practice of defrauding the Custom House for the benevolent purpose of "selling cheap" being deemed highly moral by much esteemed and very pious merchants; lastly, for the expenditures of Americans traveling or residing abroad, including such as our grand Duchess of Marlborough, our petite Comtesse de Castellan, and other nobilities of parvenu blood. But when all this is taken into account, we find that if the holdings of American securities by foreigners (which were unquestionably very large six years ago), have been brought back by our capitalists (as many no doubt were at the low prices ruling during the Spanish war; or if they were finally counterbalanced by American holdings in Europe, the sum to be deducted from the balance of trade cannot be more than 150 millions a year on an average, or 900 millions for the whole period of six years. This leaves about 2,200 millions to be accounted for.

The extent to which American money was invested in the British South African war loan is publicly known. So are the American investments in the railroad purchase debt of Switzerland and the municipal bonds of German towns. The number of American dollars that were lately "consecrated" to the highly civilizing mission of developing Russian, Japanese and other foreign capitalist enterprises can also be correctly estimated. But all these visible sums added together—not forgetting even the losses of United States Steel Schwab at the gambling table of Monte Carlo—would not foot up a total of 200 millions; so that at any rate a net double billion remained hanging out of sight in the mists of the great unknown. Upon the almost impossible assumption that one-half of it—or the entire net balance of trade in favor of this country up to the close of the Spanish war—was used during that war by our capitalists in the lucrative operation of buying back, at the low quotations of that time, the American stocks and bonds formerly sold to foreigners at high prices, we would still be in the utmost darkness as to the whereabouts of a round billion—a sum, by the way, equal to the famous war indemnity that was paid by France to Germany and upon the movement of which were anxiously riveted the eyes of the financial world.

Manifestly, there is here a mystery. That such a sum should have thus vanished without leaving any trace of itself or any apparent effect on the channels through which it went, passes comprehension. The few great bankers through whom the international accounts of capitalists are chiefly settled might no doubt give some information concerning the whereabouts of that billion; but they profess to know as little of it as a newborn babe of the Nowhere Islands. No secret—if this be a secret—was ever so well kept.

True, some "eminent" British economists—capitalistic oracles, among whom figure no less an authority than the man of the "London Times"—have solved the problem to their entire satisfaction. Not only (they tell us) were the American capitalists so much indebted to their foreign cousins before they went onpouring eight and one-half billions of wealth in six years upon the pauper markets of decrepit continents and receiving only five and one-fourth billions in return; but they are still debtors on the old account; but they have further borrowed, during their period of greatest prosperity, the pretty little sum of two and one-half billions.

How they borrowed it, in what substantial form the rather bulky amount of their borrowing was smuggled into this country, these oracles of course fail to tell. They confine themselves to the above assertion, ridiculous enough on its bold face to convulse in laughter the arithmetical boy, but no doubt made to order, for a consideration. The secret must be kept. A few bookkeepers may wink and smile, but the glib public may be depended upon to be fooled as usual.

Of the billion we are here looking for we have substantial proof that it existed. It went to Europe in honest, solid wealth, produced by and stolen from American labor. But of the two and one-half billions which we are so blandly told were borrowed abroad by the American capitalists while they did not actually know what to do with their rapid accumulations of stolen wealth, there never was so much as a pale shadow on this side of the Atlantic.

Again, any capitalist, ever so ignorant of "economic law," but fully understanding his labor-skinning business, might, if he wished, tell his "economists" that his class in America has thoroughly learned from experience that it is actually in no need of borrowing abroad in order to carry out its largest enterprises. All it has to do is to set labor in motion, for labor produces its own sustenance besides the fourfold surplus value appropriated by its skimmers.

But it were a waste of time to consider the silly utterances of the British capitalist press on this subject as mere theoretical absurdities, easily exploded. We must view them in the light of their intended object, as already intimated. The British financiers and "captains of industry" begin to realize that they have everything to lose and nothing to gain in a commercial war with American capitalism, and that an amalgamation of interests is the only way to salvation. The recent speeches of their greatest political mouthpieces display friendliness and regard for the American trusts that is sufficiently suggestive in this respect. On the other hand, the highly "patriotic" middle class of Great Britain, and in its wake the unconscious masses of British prolet-

## SOCIALIST - LABOR - PARTY - DAY!

For Western Pennsylvania, East Ohio and Nearby New York.

AT CONNEAUT LAKE, PA.,

SATURDAY, AUGUST 16, 1902

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF SECTION ALLEGHENY COUNTY, PA., S. L. P.

SPECIAL TRAIN WILL RUN VIA THE PITTSBURG AND LAKE ERIE R. R. AS FOLLOWS:

McKeesport, 7.20 a. m., fare \$1.75  
Braddock, 7.30 a. m., fare \$1.75  
Rankin, 7.32 a. m., fare \$1.75  
Homestead, 7.37 a. m., fare \$1.75  
Pittsburg, 7.45 a. m., fare \$1.50

McKees Rocks 7.50 a. m., fare \$1.50  
Corapolis, 8.00 a. m., fare \$1.50  
Monaca, 8.15 a. m., fare \$1.25  
Beaver Falls, 8.30 a. m., fare \$1.25

SPECIAL RATE FROM ERIE \$1.00 FOR THE ROUND TRIP: TICKETS GOOD ON ANY REGULAR TRAIN. CHILDREN BETWEEN 5 AND 12 YEARS, HALF FARE. FOR FURTHER INFORMATION OR PARTICULARS WATCH THE COLUMNS OF THE PEOPLE, OR ADDRESS, WM. J. EBERLE, 510 WYLLIE AVE., PITTSBURG, PA.

Figure 8 Toboggan, Boating, Bathing, Fishing, Steamers, Merry-Go-Round, Hotel, Refreshments, Music, Dancing, Plenty Shade and Shelter.

tarious, bitterly resent the audacity of our Morganites. These good people must be made to believe that America actually belongs to England, and that the trustification of the industries and marines of the two countries, far from involving a surrender of the high-souled British merchant to the vulgar Yankee spectator, will be in fact, though in disguise, a recovery of the American provinces once lost by mistake to the British crown.

Returning, then, to that invisible billion, we feel confident that it has not passed from American hands, and that it is safely stored somewhere on European soil, under American control. That very little of it is in England, may be taken for certain. The chief center of deposit appears to be Paris, where the shipments of gold from America, and from England for American account, have long been and are still to-day converging. It goes without saying that the whole treasure cannot be in gold. Most of it must have been converted into good securities, bought on the leading European exchanges, and readily convertible into money. (And let it be observed how, by the way, that upon these shipments of gold to Paris was built up the British story of a two and one-half billion debt contracted by American capitalists.)

But what is its final destination? For what purpose has this vast accumulation of American purchasing power been made in Europe? To this pertinent question there is only one possible answer. We know what Morgan is after. We know the unlimited extent of the confidence placed in him by his fellow capitalists of this country, and the respect, not unmixed with fear, with which he is regarded in the Old World. We know, from his past achievements, that with one hundred millions he can safely and successfully trustify industries representing capital or bona fide assets of fourteen times that amount; therefore, with one billion fourteen. Lastly, we know the immediate object and ultimate purpose of his present junketing expedition to Europe; namely, first, the absorption of the ocean trade, and ultimately the dictation of terms to all industries and countries depending for existence or prosperity on transoceanic relations.

Aye, we know all that. Morgan, then, supplies the only possible answer to the question. Morganism is the only possible solution of the puzzle. Why should people look so far for what is so near? Because, perhaps, its very nearness makes them stone-blind.

There is another question that may be similarly answered. Does Morgan know that he is the mighty grave-digger of capitalism and does he see, coming with giant's strides the international hosts of the Socialist Republic?

LUCIEN SANIAL.

## S. L. P. CONVENTION.

Teller County, Colorado, Ticket and Resolutions.

Victor, Col., July 16.—The county and district convention of the Socialist Labor Party was held at 207 South Second street, Victor, yesterday. Mozart Lewis was chairman.

It was decided to let Pueblo section nominate one Senator, and El Paso County one Senator and two Representatives. The nominees were: County Commissioner, William Oberdin; Senators, L. Gunther, of Colorado Springs, and Mozart Lewis, of Teller County. Pueblo section will send the nominee for other Senator. The nominees for Representatives were: Hiram Bates, H. Kempton, David Huron and John Calanan, all of Teller County. Section El Paso County will nominate the other representatives. The platform, tactics and principles of the Socialist Labor Party and Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance were endorsed.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Whereas, A party known in various States as Social Democratic, Democratic Social, Public Ownership, "Socialist," and various other polyomial appendages, is running a ticket in this State that has a tendency to mislead the working class; and

Whereas, Through their "broad" tactics they have accepted as members men who are holding political office, elected by various capitalist political parties, and through their actions they have succeeded in drawing ridicule on the Socialist movement, we therefore call upon workmen to pay no attention to this compromising movement, but to join the party of their class, the Socialist Labor Party.

The election committee consists of P. T. Fitzgerald, L. Gebhardt and A. Wenzel.

## DIRECTORY OF . . .

## TRADES AND SOCIETIES.

SECTION ESSEX COUNTY, S. L. P.—The County Committee, representing the Sections, meets every Sunday, 10 a. m., in hall of Essex County Socialist Club, 78 Springfield avenue, Newark, N. J.

NEW JERSEY STATE COMMITTEE, S. L. P., meets every third Friday at 8 p. m., at 93 Prospect street, Jersey City. Secretary, George P. Herrcraft, 93 Prospect street, Jersey City.

NEW YORK MACHINISTS' LOCAL 274, S. T. and L. A., meets every first and third Tuesdays at 8 p. m., at 2 to 4 New Reade street. Secretary, Ed McCormack.

SECTION HARTFORD, S. L. P., meets every Wednesday, 8 p. m., at S. L. P. hall, 892 Main street.

S. T. & L. A. LOCAL No. 307, Hartford, Conn., meets every second Thursday at S. L. P. hall. Visitors are welcome.

SCANDINAVIAN SECTION, S. L. P., Branch 1, meets second and fourth Sundays of each month at 10 o'clock a. m., at 235 E. 38th street. Subscription orders taken for the Scandinavian Socialist weekly, "Arbetaren."

SCANDINAVIAN SECTION, Branch 2, meets first and third Sundays of month at St. Louis hall, 442 Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY CLUB, 14th Assembly district. Business meetings every Tuesday evening, 8 p. m., at club rooms, southwest corner of 11th street and First avenue. Pool parlor open every evening.

SECTION LOS ANGELES, S. L. P., headquarters and free reading room, 205 1-2 South Main street. Public meetings every Sunday, 8 p. m., 107 1-2 North Main street. The People agent, L. C. Holler, 205 1-2 South Main street.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., SOCIALIST LABOR Party meets every second and fourth Saturday evenings, at S. L. P. headquarters, 349 State street, Ernest T. Oakley, Organizer, 17 Wooster Pl. Westville branch meets every third Tuesday, at St. Joseph's hall. Visitors welcome.

SECTION CLEVELAND, O., S. L. P., holds public agitation meetings every Sunday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock at 356 Ontario street, top floor.

SECTION SOMERVILLE, S. L. P., headquarters 437 Somerville avenue, Somerville, Mass., will be open every evening and all day Sundays. Papers and books on Socialism for sale. Free reading room.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Section Erie County, S. L. P., meets first and third Saturdays, 8 p. m., in Florence Parlors, 527 Main, near Genesee street. Everybody welcome.

PIONEER MIXED ALLIANCE, L. A. 345, S. T. & L. A., meets every Tuesday, 8 p. m., at headquarters, 119 Eddy street, San Francisco, Cal. Free reading room. Visitors are welcome.

SECTION CHICAGO, S. L. P.—Headquarters 113 Fifth avenue, (third floor front). City Central Committee meets every Tuesday at 8 p. m. State Committee meets every second and fourth Thursday at 8 p. m. Visitors welcome. W. Berns, Org., 12 Wilmut avenue.

SECTION CANTON, O., S. L. P., meets second and fourth Sundays at 2 p. m., in Union hall, 118 North Piedmont street. All are welcome. Discussion invited.

SECTION SEATTLE, WASHINGTON, S. L. P.—Headquarters, 1514 First avenue, near Pike street. Meets Wednesdays, 8 p. m. S. T. & L. A. meets Mondays at 8 p. m. Wm. H. Walker, Financial Sec'y, 733 Fifteenth avenue.

## ARBEITER ZEITUNG (Jewish Weekly)

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE S. L. P.

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Subscription Price—\$1 a Year.



## WEEKLY PEOPLE.

Published by the Socialist Labor Party,  
at 24 and 6 New Reade St.,  
New York.  
P.O. Box 1576. Telephone 129 Franklin.  
EVERY SATURDAY.  
TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS.  
Invariably in advance  
Single Copy..... 02  
Six months..... 25  
One year..... \$0.50

Bundle rates: Less than 100 copies, 1 cent a copy; 100 to 500 copies, 1/2 cent a copy; 500 or more, 1/4 cent a copy.

As far as possible, rejected communications will be returned if so desired and stamps are enclosed.

Entered as second class matter at the New York Post Office, June 27, 1900.

## SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES

In 1888..... 2,068  
In 1892..... 21,157  
In 1896..... 36,564  
In 1900..... 34,191

You are horrified at our intending to do away with private property. But in your existing society private property is already done away with for nine-tenths of the population; its existence for the few is solely due to its non-existence in the hands of those nine-tenths. You reproach us, therefore, with intending to do away with a form of property, the necessary condition for whose existence is the non-existence of any property for the immense majority of society.

## —COMMUNIST MANIFESTO.

## GOMPERS' HIGH DUES SLOGAN.

The organized scabbery, in its high-dues gathering campaign, has invented a few more new slogans that are calculated to strike terror into the heart of the pure and simple unionists, who are frightened by epithets and phrases. Sammy Gompers, who utilizes his high-dues paying organizations to promote the interests of the capitalist class, by keeping the working class in line in the struggle for worlds markets, at decreased wages, higher costs of living and intensified labor, delivers the most terrible of these slogans. In a letter to the Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators, whose "official magazine," is booming higher dues, Gompers, the terrible, says: "The union man who refuses by his voice or vote or by any other action to contribute liberally in the shape of dues to his trades union is only one degree removed in negligence or indifference from the workman who refuses to join the union at all"—in other words, Gompers, the vice-president of Mark Hanna's Civic Federation for the Conciliation, Mediation and Arbitration of Labor Troubles, in the interest of the Capitalist Class, calls such a man a scab! The "labor movement" certainly needs to be saved from its friends! Things have come to a pretty pass when the working classes' devotion to unionism is measured by the amount of dues it pays to such creatures as Gompers and his ilk.

## THE PRESIDENT AND THE NATIONAL GUARD.

Addressing the N. G., N. J., at its annual encampment at Sea Girt, N. J., the President of "these United States," which are and of right ought to be, but are not, "free," said: "I take, as every American must take, a peculiar interest in the National Guard." The President is right; every American takes a "peculiar" interest in the National Guard, because he must take it—his material interests in life compel him to consider that body. The capitalist takes that "peculiar" interest because the National Guard is the recruiting ground from which he draws the army wherewith to extend his markets abroad; and because it is the engine—the machine—with which to squelch the rightful struggles of labor at home. The workman takes that "peculiar" interest because the National Guard is used to break his peaceful strikes, by provoking riots, shooting innocent men and women, and incarcerating strike leaders. The workman takes that "peculiar" interest because he sees that, as in Providence, R. I., the National Guard, instead of being an agency for the maintenance of law and order, is the upholder of disorder and illegality. The workmen take that "peculiar" interest because he sees the public funds which should go to educate his children and prevent the spread of illiteracy, used to build armories, with palatial appointments, for the idle youth of the capitalist class. Taking this "peculiar" interest, the workman has in numerous instances, in his unions and elsewhere, passed resolutions denouncing the militia as an enemy of his class and the upholder of oppression. Taking this "peculiar" interest, the workman has denounced James F. Carey, the Social Democrat, who, in direct antagonism to the feelings and interests of the working class, which he claims to represent, a claim that is

not allowed—voted \$15,000 for the repair of an armory at Haverhill, Mass. That the working class, who have made him beg for mercy repeatedly, take a "peculiar" interest in "our" National Guard, James F. Carey, the traitor, will bear testimony.

Yes, we repeat, the President is right; every American takes a "peculiar" interest in the National Guard, because he must take it—his material interests in life compel him to consider that body.

## IS SOCIALISM AMERICAN?

The sapient opponents of Socialism delight in declaring that Socialism will never flourish on American soil. "It is not indigenous. It is not peculiar to our habits of thought and cannot be assimilated by them." Think," exclaims these wise ones, "of attributing all our glorious institutions to our material conditions! Think of our law, our politics, our church, our character, our mental habits, and our national traits, being but a reflex of our industrial and economic conditions! Preposterous!"

This argument is not peculiarly American. It is made in England by the English, in France by the French, in Germany by the Germans; in brief, the natives of every country in which the evolution of capitalism has caused the Socialist idea to thrive and flourish. And it is as equally fallacious in America as it has been proven to be in them.

The history of America abounds in instances where the Socialist materialist philosophy has played a part. The student of the Civil War will meet with such instances frequently in the addresses and writings of the representatives of both the North and the South. A most conspicuous example is to be met with in "The Impending Crisis in the South" of Hinton Rowan Helper, which was written in 1857, and adopted as a campaign document by the Republican party in 1860.

Helper, who was himself a Southerner, born in North Carolina, was a traveler, projector of a railroad, and United States Consul at Buenos Ayres. Writing of the debasing and vitiating effects of slavery upon Southern culture, he said: "The entire mind of the South either stultifies itself into acquiescence with slavery, succumbs to its authority, or chafes in indignant protest against its monstrous pretensions and outrageous usurpations. A free press is an institution almost unknown at the South."

But it is in one of his masterly summings up that Helper shows the application of the materialist philosophy, and makes clear that he recognizes that it is the Southern system of production that is responsible for all the evils of Southern life, no matter what its character may be. "The truth is, slavery destroys, or vitiates, or pollutes, whatever it touches. No interest of society escapes the influence of its clinging curse. It makes Southern religion a stench in the nostrils of Christendom—it makes Southern politics a libel upon the principles of Republicanism—it makes Southern literature a travesty upon the honorable profession of letters."

Surely, none will contend that Helper, a Southerner, born in that section of the country least susceptible to "foreign contamination," and an American from the ground up, was not indigenous to the soil! Surely, none will contend that the great American people, who, following the logic of Helper, recognized the need of abolishing slavery before it destroyed the Union, who, in other words, saw clearly the economic cause of the danger to this country, were not indigenous to the soil!

America is good ground for Socialism. Socialist doctrines are not alien to its soil or its people. Soon the inhabitants of this great country will recognize in capitalism the source of America's modern debasement and vitiation. Soon will they recognize that, to slightly modify Helper:

"The truth is, capitalism destroys, or vitiates, or pollutes, whatever it touches. No interest of society escapes the influence of its clinging curse. It makes religion a stench in the nostrils of Christendom—it makes politics a libel upon the principles of Republicanism—it makes literature a travesty upon the honorable profession of letters."

## A FEARFUL AND WONDERFUL PSYCHOLOGY.

The yellow Journal is just now teaching a psychology that is fearfully and wonderfully made. Speaking editorially on the concentration of attention, the yellow Journal claims that "Concentration means success, and lack of it means failure." That this fearfully and wonderfully

constructed psychology conflicts with its equally fearfully and wonderfully constructed "economics" is a matter of little concern to the writer of the yellow Journal editorial, who is more intent on making a brilliant point than stating an unwholesome truth.

The yellow Journal's fearfully and wonderfully constructed "economics" maintains that success is an impossibility to the working and middle classes so long as "we" have tariff-made and railroad-aided trusts. When recently some small butchers were crushed out of economic existence by the exactions of the beef combine and committed suicide, the yellow Journal, applying the logic of its fearfully and wonderfully made "economics," hastened to assure its readers that the beef combine was responsible for the death of those men. Now, if we are to believe its equally and wonderfully made psychology, those men were failures because they lacked concentration of attention. Had they only been able to concentrate their attention upon their business, they would have succeeded! Had they not been so hasty and waited until the yellow Journal evolved its "mental" science, they would have been saved the discomfitures of bankruptcy and the agonies of self-inflicted death.

The yellow Journal "concentration of attention" theory ought to appeal forcibly to the unemployed, who kill themselves after months of search and effort to secure a job. The fact, as Lucian Sanial showed in the SUNDAY PEOPLE of July 20, that, according to the census of 1900, the greatest number of employed in New York State at any one time was 1,091,000, and that the average number employed for the whole year was 849,999, thus showing 242,000 workers unemployed on an average all year around, should not discourage them. The problem is easy of solution. Let the 1,091,000 workers concentrate their attention on those 849,000 jobs, and they will surely get them; for doesn't the profoundly, fearfully and wonderfully constructed yellow Journal say so, when it says "Concentration means success, lack of it means failure?" There you have it, you unemployed; you fail, not because there are five men for every four jobs in New York State, but because you haven't taken a course in the yellow Journal's College of Psychology, and haven't applied its brilliant teachings to your conditions.

The fact is that the fearfully and wonderfully constructed psychology taught by the yellow Journal is such that it puts the "mental science" of "Christian Science" to shame. Just as "Christian Science" ignores matter, and denies its existence, except as a reflex of the mind, so does the yellow Journal's mental science ignore social and economic conditions, except as a reflex of its reactionary political programme.

Were the working class to concentrate its attention upon the fraudulent character of the yellow Journal, we fear that it would be a case in which concentration would not mean success, but failure—for the yellow Journal and its fearfully and wonderfully made "psychology" and "economics" would then disappear in the ruin of a collapsed circulation.

Workingmen, out upon the fraud! Concentrate your attention upon your own press.

## Political and Economic.

P. F. Collier & Son are at work on a plan to syndicate all the important up-State papers. Two days ago Adolph S. Ochs of the New York "Times," announced that he had purchased the Philadelphia "Record," thus gaining control of four important papers in this country. Frank Munsey, who recently took over the "News," also controls other papers, and is at the head of a Grocery Trust. The newspapers act as a drag-net, both in sweeping in the odds and ends of trade, but also in keeping the waters free from any opinions "dangerous to society." The syndication of these papers, and the work of Ochs and Munsey are of more significance than the formation of any other trust or combine could be. They are the beginning of the syndication of brains, the formation of corporations of ability, the trustification of talent, and the formation of a bureau which shall say what is and what is not news. It will dictate to the readers what they are to read, and will tell them just what they choose to tell them. The press of the country, and the other capital of the country are being brought into more "harmonious" working, and are developing a better understanding. The press will be able to say what stores will be allowed to advertise, and what will not. In the last campaign the press of this city found it to its interest to defeat Tammany, and did so. It can do the same for any candidate to any office. With this tremendous influence the people are not only wage slaves, but more than ever they are slaves in mind and thought. There is no free press outside of the Socialist Labor Party, and there is no press outside of that Party that capital cannot control. It is the one hopeful spot, and hopeful sign in the whole field of journalism, and its maintain-

ance and support becomes more necessary every day. Without it freedom will be a jest and a lie.

Things seem indeed hard for religious publications. "The Christian At Work," and "The Evangelist" have been forced to unite their lists and cash and come out under one name.

The DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE is in receipt of a copy of Vol. 1, No. 1, of the "Socialist Monthly," printed by the Workers' Publishing Co., Dublin and published at 6 Drummond street, Edinburgh, Scotland.

"The Socialist Monthly" is the official organ of the S. D. F. in Scotland. As such it represents the "Unholy Scotch Current" which has caused the freaks and fakirs of the S. D. F. in England so much discomfort and ill-ease.

"The Socialist Monthly," as will be seen from extracts published elsewhere in this issue, is a clear cut class-conscious publication, determined to expose the humbuggery and sophistry by which the alleged labor leaders of England and Scotland befool the working class in the interests of monarchy and capitalism, while pretending to be socialists striving for the inauguration of Socialism.

The DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE wishes "The Socialist Monthly" success. It is a much-needed publication.

A news dispatch from Jackson, Kentucky, says:

"Jackson has been in a state of lawlessness for six months. Thirty-six murders have occurred since last December and the news has been suppressed by those in authority who are of the Hargis faction. The Cockrills are expected to take the initiative at any time. McKinley Cockrill, a brother of the dead man, said to-day: 'We wanted peace, but I guess this means Winchester.'"

If a crowd of miners, who receive each \$6 a week for their work, and who then are robbed of it in the company stores and company houses, gather together and hiss and hoot the scabs that have been brought to the mines for the purpose of making them accept still lower wages, the militia, mine police, Pinkertons, or deputies are turned loose on them, with orders to shoot to kill. If trolley men, who are underpaid at all times, strike, the militia is called out. But in Jackson, Kentucky, a gang of cutthroats can murder thirty-six persons in six months, and the fact receives an inch news notice, and neither the local, State or national government does anything to prevent this murder. You bet this is a free country, but you must be careful of the way in which you try to exercise your freedom. Shoot, but don't go on strike, or else you in turn will be shot.

White labor is to take the place of black labor in the Rand if the scheme of those interested does not miscarry. The London "Times" says:

"It is thought that 100,000 unskilled workmen from Great Britain ought to be attracted by the prospect of \$1.25 a day as well as their board and lodging from the time they reach South Africa. The companies are building three-room cottages, each to accommodate six persons, and it may be that a married man with a family will get a whole cottage. It has been suggested that the home government ought to provide free transportation to those who are willing to go."

"Many of the mine operators are ready to hire large numbers of white men. If the desired immigration is brought about some of the scarce native labor may be liberated for employment at railway construction or in agricultural undertakings."

England evidently lost no time in taking advantage of her victories, nor will she be slow to dump her surplus working class into a place where it will be most useful to capitalism. According to the stories told of the Rand mines, the Kafirs there died off like fleas in winter. But the stricken industrial towns of England can make good the loss, and \$1.25 a day seem golden to 100,000 men. Loss of life and terrible conditions of servitude are as nothing compared with that \$1.25 a day and board and lodging.

The new air pressure street washers that Commissioner Woodberry seeks to introduce are so constructed that two men operating one of them will do the work of eight white washers. They are said to do the work more cheaply and more thoroughly than can be done with the broom and the shovel. Even the last resort of the minor politicians seems to be doomed.

## A MISTAKEN IDEA.

There is a mistaken idea prevalent among the working class, especially among pure and simple trade-unionists, that the workingmen have but to demonstrate their voting power in order to secure favors from legislators in behalf of labor and against capital. This idea is mistaken, because there is no clear conception among workingmen as to what are labor's interests and what are the interests of the capitalists. Many a legislator favors a piece of legislation of great interest to capital on the ground that what benefits capital also benefits labor, as, according to pure and simple trade-union arguments, their interests are one and the same. This latter argument has often proved injurious to the working class. For instance, the passage of the Sherman Anti-Trust Law against unlawful combinations was heralded as a measure of interest to both capital and labor, until it was found that the only combinations under its enactments were the organizations of labor.

Likewise has this idea proven fallacious in the election of the so-called "labor" Mayors. These Mayors were elected through the combined voting power of the working class in the belief that they would benefit labor through legislation favorable to labor and unfavorable to capital. But all these "labor" Mayors have proven no different than their capitalist contemporaries. They

have voted to cut down city appropriations most beneficial to labor, as Mayor Schmitz of San Francisco did when he cut down city appropriations \$133,000. These appropriations included school and park funds. Like Mayor Schmitz, who aspires to be the Republican nominee for Governor, they have proven themselves old party politicians, who use labor to secure recognition and patronage for themselves.

Labor's voting power will be of no avail so long as Labor votes for capitalist principles, no matter whether upheld by an old party politician or a "labor" candidate.

Labor can only demonstrate its power by voting a clear-cut class-conscious socialist ticket, like that of the Socialist Labor Party—which stands unmistakably for the interests of labor only.

## THE SHOE "INVASION" OF ENGLAND.

An English writer depicting the progress of "the American Invasion" in England, draws a harrowing picture of the distress it has entailed upon the boot and shoe industry of England. Says he, "For the first eleven months of 1900, American shoes came to this country to the value of £198,000. For the same period last year these imports had risen £347,000. Right through the Winter the American imports continued to rise. At the same time our own shoe trade passed through one of its dullest seasons. In the autumn, Northampton started a relief fund for the unemployed, and angry mobs assembled round the offices of the local authorities demanding work. In the spring, a mob of unemployed stopped the Mayor on his way back from work, and the leaders of the crowd were proceeded against by the local authorities. Our entire shoe manufacturing district has had a winter and spring of heavy depression, with many out of work and part time general."

One would be inclined to conclude from this picture, that owing to this triumphant "invasion," American shoe-workers are enjoying increased wages and all the other adjuncts of "unlimited prosperity." Such a conclusion is, however, erroneous. The large number of strikes for more wages show that the lot of the American shoe-workers is not as happy a one as the success of the "invasion" would lead one to believe it is.

The shoe industry in this country is increasing in output, while decreasing in establishments and wages. The Census for 1900 shows an increase of 18 per cent in the number of boots and shoes made, with a decrease of 23.2 per cent in the number of establishments and 2.5 per cent in actual wages. If the increased output of shoes is considered, with the increased number of employees of about 7 per cent., the relative decrease of wages will be found to be nearly 15 per cent. Wages in the shoe towns of Massachusetts average \$1 and seven dollars a week. That there are many unemployed in the shoe industry the proposition to create an out-of-work fund made at the Detroit Convention of the Boot and Shoe Workers, makes clear.

It will be a problem to the workingman to find out wherein his class has profited by this "invasion." On both sides of the Atlantic, whether in Free Trade England or Protection America, the tendency is toward bad conditions. When the English combat this "invasion" by introducing American machinery and methods, and the American manufacturers in turn retaliate, only to be met by a counter-blow from the English, this tendency will grow worse and the workingmen of both countries will be continually like the sailor of old, between the devil and the deep sea.

There is only one way out of the difficulty, and that is to overthrow the capitalist system with its "invasions" and commercial wars that are so destructive of working class life and happiness.

International socialism must take its place.

## THE TRUE OBITUARY OF MACKAY.

The death of John W. Mackay has called forth the long-winded and untruthful obituary, with which the public is usually afflicted, when a "bonanza king" or a "captain of industry" goes the way of mortal man to the shades beyond. Mackay's greatness, as is usual in such cases, is attributed solely to personal qualities. His wealth is claimed to be the result of his abstinence, self-control, force, judgment and foresight, which made him a strenuous leader and a great man.

Mackay's life, however, tells a different tale. Its early years show him to have been a hard-working shipyard laborer and unsuccessful miner of a roving and adventurous spirit. Later, he appears as a mining capitalist, whose failures were such that he had to go to work for the man who absorbed his mine.

In fact, not the slightest bit of success attended Mackay, until 1867, when, in conjunction with Flood, Fair and O'Brien, they struck luck in the Hale and Norcross mine, in Ne-

vada. This mine proved to contain the richest lode of mineral deposit ever recorded. It is related of Mackay and his partners in this venture, that none of them ever expected to reap the vast wealth which attended this "strike." It is a matter of record that none of them hoped to get back more than his money, and, perhaps, a snug surplus in addition. Had they been told that the result would make them the great capitalists they subsequently became, they would have considered it a good joke and laughed. They would not have claimed, for themselves, the great qualities, "strenuousness," "force," "intuitive judgment" and "foresight," which were subsequently bestowed upon them and which form a great part of the overworked phrasology of the Mackay obituary; as it is possible that they wouldn't know what those qualities were without an explanatory diagram, or a reference to the dictionary. With the wealth thus acquired, Mackay and his partners gained control of the Comstock mine, the output of which was, for six years, OVER THREE HUNDRED MILLION DOLLARS.

"The Big Four" thus got enormously rich through no great qualities of their own, but through the great mineral productivity of nature and the labor of the men whom they employed to dig "their" gold. Through these factors, they were simply overwhelmed with wealth; so much so, that when Mackay returned to Virginia City, Nevada, the scene of "his great triumph," after years of absence, during which he had never struck pick into ore, or dug shovel into earth, he was enabled to say:

"Out of that hole I (note the sublime egotism) took one hundred and fifty million dollars,"—a physical feat that no single miner could have performed, especially when East, two or three thousands of miles away from the mine, as Mackay was, most of the time.

From mines, Mackay went to banking, to cattle-promoting, postal telegraphy, wheat gambling, real estate speculation, etc. etc., applying the principles of capitalist expropriation, which he had learned in Nevada, to them, and, acquiring, as a result, still greater wealth and power. Mackay's progress in this respect, was not unattended by the scandals which usually mark the march of greatness of "the bonanza king," or "the captain of industry." The Fair-Mackay feud betrays the usual evidence of one capitalist trying to convert the property of another to his own uses. The Bonanza-Mackay feud illustrates the arrogant upstartishness, which, to paraphrase Marx, tries to make a nobleman out of a sausage manufacturer—only in this case the sausage manufacturer is a capitalist by accident.

Were the natural resources of the country social property, were mining together with all the industries of the country, the property of the nation, to be used, controlled and operated by and for the working class, engaged in them, the Mackays would be an improbability. It is only because the Mackays can control the natural resources intended for all, it is only because the progress, thanks to capitalist robbing, the capital wherewith they exploit the labor of all, that they are great. It is natural and social forces, not individual ones, that make the capitalists great.

This is the true obituary of Mackay, such as the capitalist press will never write.

There is comedy as well as tragedy in the strenuous life of the capitalist. The probable chief manipulator of the wealth of John W. Mackay is his son Clarence. The young man's ability consists in that he is a good tennis player, a fair polo player, and is fond of fast horses. The story of how he went to "work," as told in yesterday's papers, is a delightful piece of reading. After relating a long and ponderously wise tale of how he knows the detail of the vast Mackay interests, this Biography for Good Boys Who Would Be Famous says that the first thing that young Mackay did was to apply to his father for a position. He had some pull there and:

"Mr. Mackay said he would see what could be done, and not long after that Clarence Mackay was made one of the vice-presidents of the Commercial Cable Company and a director."

"The office of vice-president carried with it certain specific duties and the young man attended to them as regularly as clockwork. Ever since he took the office he has been at his desk every day that he has been in the country, no matter what his other engagements might be. He didn't apply himself overmuch, but he did what was necessary and did it well."

If a workman were to try to learn the business of carpenter, printer, house painter, tailor, or anything else in the same way, this world would be filled with failures and mankind would get along with poor dwellings, poor books and papers, and poor clothes. But the business of managing millions of dollars can be begun at the top, and can be learned in ideas. And the "abstinence" of the capitalists is shown once again to be an abstinence from all work.



UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JONATHAN.

UNCLE SAM.—The Socialist Labor Party is steadily gaining strength.

BROTHER JONATHAN.—The way matters look to me, it is now rather meeting with greater opposition.

U. S.—How do you make that out?

B. J.—I don't remember ever to have heard so many people denouncing it and with so much bitterness.

U. S.—In that fact lies one of the best evidences of its growing strength. The people you hear denouncing the Socialist Labor Party are those who for years have been making a trade of the labor vote, and otherwise trafficking on workingmen. These people made their living that way; at election time, by direct political activity with the capitalists, and between elections by getting little jobs from their union on the strength of their supposed "influence." This precious lot could thrive only in proportion to the ignorance of their misguided followers; such ignorance only light could dispel; the Socialist Labor Party is a sort of electric light affair; its growth dispels ignorance; and in proportion as ignorance is dispelled among the rank and file, the "professionals" find fewer bones to gnaw on, and these harder to get. A big, generally and increasingly loud howl from that quarter is the inevitable result. The loudness of this growl is a good barometer to measure the growth of the S. L. P. by; the louder the growl, the greater the growth. Honest progressive labor is falling in line.

B. J.—Yes; yes. It makes all the difference who does the denouncing.

## THE MACKAY FRAUD EXPOSED.

The capitalist newspaper still continues to dilate upon the greatness of Mackay and his enterprises. While so doing they are betraying, with true capitalist stupidity, the real source of that greatness and the material of which his enterprises are composed.

One newspaper declares, in flaring headlines, that Mackay did not know the extent of his wealth by \$20,000,000. For a man "who was familiar with every detail of his vast enterprises, which he personally directed," this is, to say the least, surprising; or are we to believe that such a trifle as \$20,000,000 is not to be dignified by the name detail?

Another newspaper informs the reader that his affairs are left in such order that they go on "just as though he were alive." Funny, isn't it? First, we are informed that those affairs were only orderly and profitable because of Mackay's laborious application of his great qualities to them; while now we are told that they can get along without him.

Of course, they can. Mackay was simply great not because he possessed the attributes of greatness, but because he possessed control of natural and social opportunities—of mines and capital. By means of these he was enabled to enslave and enslave the intellectual and manual labor necessary to the safe and profitable conducting of his affairs. It was for this reason he never knew the extent of his fortune, and it is for this reason that his enterprises will get along without him.

Workingmen, learn the lesson which these stupid capitalist sheets unwittingly teach. Learn that the capitalist class is a parasite class, which performs no useful labor to society, and which lives by robbing you of the product of your labor. Vote against the Republican and the Democratic parties, with their allies, the pure and simple trades-union labor fakir and the "Socialist" party, for the overthrow of Capitalism. Vote for the Socialist Labor Party, and the inauguration of Socialism!

Grover Cleveland, who has frequently raised his voice in opposition to the "communism of capital," is just now engaged in making vigorous complaints because the Indianapolis Gas Company, of which he is a stockholder, does not pay dividends more frequently and more abundantly. The ex-Governor of the Democratic Party was roped into buying stock of the company, that has only paid two dividends and has no value on the market; while bonds sell at par and draw 6 per cent. The public had better prepare for more hot air blasts against "the illegal practices of trusts" from the giant heavy weight, mentally and physically, of "Democracy," for such treatment will not be permitted to go unnoticed by him.



## CORRESPONDENCE.

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name, will attach such name to their communications, under their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

As to the S. T. & L. A.

First—What should be the attitude of the S. T. & L. A. on the subject of the economic organization of labor? Should it hold such organizations to be needed, or to be wholly needless?

Second—What is the present attitude of the S. T. & L. A. towards the pure and simple trades organization?

Third—What should be the attitude of the S. T. & L. A. towards pure and simple organizations?

Fourth—Does the S. T. & L. A. need the S. T. & L. A. to expose and overthrow the pure and simple organizations?

Fifth—Does the connection of the S. T. & L. A. with the S. T. & L. A. strengthen or weaken the Socialist Movement, and in what way?

[The Roman figure over each letter indicates the numerical order in which the letter was received since the debate started under the Curran system. The Curran letter inaugurates that system is numbered Letter I.]

Notice is hereby given that, with the issue of the DAILY of the last Monday in August, the 25th, and of the WEEKLY of August 30th, these columns will be closed to this debate, and will remain closed until after election, the space being needed for campaign matters. After election, if so desired, the debate can be resumed.—ED. THE PEOPLE.]

## XII.

Having carefully read all the communications, pro and con, on the need of a new trades union, I find them some times contradictory of one another on the same side of the same subject, and sometimes contradictory of themselves; and when all the arguments are summed up, it seems to me that the arguments in favor of the S. T. & L. A. are of no force, because they can, with equal force be applied to the S. L. P.; and to waste the energy of the Party to sustain a so-called economic organization seems to me to be nonsense. As an illustration of the nonsensical arguments, I may be pardoned for a seeming criticism of John M. Francis, in the WEEKLY PEOPLE of June 28, 1902. Our comrade is very brief in his comments. In his first paragraph we are informed that we should hold economic organization to be needed, first, because Marx tells us that all organizations that are not revolutionary in character are only reflexes of the capitalist system.

Now tell me, ye who can, if it is not the S. L. P. that is the only revolutionary organization known, the claims of the comrade to the contrary notwithstanding. Again, Francis quotes Marx and says Marx plainly shows that the working class would be forced to the lowest level of existence without an economic organization. Marx also shows that such an economic organization should be revolutionary in its aims, and used as a lever for our emancipation.

I ask, is not the S. L. P. an economic organization? Is it not fighting on that line everywhere by its revolutionary tactics? Can the S. L. P. mention its revolutionary principles and tactics and not maintain its economic principles? All that is required is the same energy that is expended in the S. T. & L. A. be applied to the S. L. P. The need of the hour is concentration, solidarity, both economic and revolutionary under one head; it's a battle of the classes, and the object of the emancipation of the wage slave by the education of the same which makes him conscious of his chains.

Comrade Francis says "Experience has taught us that it is impossible to make a revolutionary organization out of pure and simpledom," and I ask, who wants to do so? Let them and the fakirs have their "unions," but by all means don't try to lure, scare or coax them out of one union into another, but at any and all times educate the wage slaves so that they may see, feel and know in what their chains consist, and how they can get rid of them. And as they are made class-conscious through education they will know what they want, and what they must have to be free, and they will join the only class-conscious economic revolutionary organization in existence to-day, the S. L. P., a political party. Can we expose the treachery of the fakirs and analyze his false economics anywhere better than by the S. L. P.? Are they not workers in all trades? and can they not be talking to these union men without a separate union other than the S. L. P.? If not, why not? Again, he says the S. L. P. does need the S. T. & L. A. to expose and overthrow the pure and simple organizations because Marx has shown us also that economic organizations will last as long as capitalism will last. I say, no, it does not need the assistance of any grafted organization; for who is better able to expose and overthrow pure and simpledom than the S. L. P.? The S. T. & L. A. could not do it alone, so it is the S. L. P. that is the power behind the movement in the last analysis.

Again, Comrade Francis says "it is impossible to overthrow pure and simpledom without the S. T. & L. A., or an organization like it." Well then, he says, "it must be economic, it must be revolutionary, it must overcome the pure and simpledom." Now, where does the S. T. & L. A. learn of get its economics and its revolutionary spirit and its solidarity from the S. L. P. It surely does not get all this from the pure and simpledom.

In his fifth paragraph Comrade Francis puts the cart before the horse when he says the S. T. & L. A.

strengthens the S. L. P. This I deny, for, if it had not been for the S. L. P., the S. T. & L. A. could not have come into existence at all, much less grown to be what it is to-day. Comrade Schade calls it "The child of the S. L. P." It is my opinion that the S. L. P. to-day would be many thousands stronger if the S. T. & L. A. had never been born. In this child's strength I see weakness because of the contradictions all along the line.

Most of the writers have assumed as facts their peculiar views of the matter and have predicted their arguments thereon. Therefore, it is my judgement that if the members of the S. L. P. would quietly drop the S. T. & L. A., and concentrate their strength in the class-conscious, revolutionary S. L. P., and thereby advance the solidarity of the party, that the international S. L. P. would in a few years be a mighty power wielding a mighty influence in the behalf of the wage slaves of all nations.

A. H. HAGANS.

Los Angeles, Cal.

## The Fakir Abroad.

Upon the lampon of Julian Pierce and the "communication from the Socialist Labor Party of Rhode Island," Section Columbus has this to say:

"2. The only reason we consider either said lampon on 'Communication' is that the N. E. C. has considered the matter of sufficient importance to elicit from the committee a statement with reference to said lampon, and out of consideration for the N. E. C. and to express our views, this section emphatically and unequivocally denounces its author from the evidence contained in said lampon, as an incompetent and a man wholly incapable of an adequate conception of the militant movement in which the S. L. P. is engaged. Were it otherwise, even though he may have some reason to believe he had been treated with scant justice (which we do not believe he has), he would not so far forget his interest in the party as to give vent to his spleen—hidden as he seems to believe, beneath his cloak of professed supreme honesty—for self-justification, at the risk, if not the declared purpose, of disrupting the party.

"3. The action of the N. E. C. with reference to Pierce is heartily approved.

"4. The communication of the R. I. S. C., S. L. P., and especially their call for a convention, confessedly unconstitutional, is an unwarranted assumption, and, based as upon its face it appears to be, on Pierce's lampon, it is the same consideration as does said lampon. The R. I. comrades presumed a great deal in asking the party, through its sections, to conform to their wish and respond to their irregular and unconstitutional call for a convention, and Section Columbus, S. L. P., hereby expresses its respectful but unqualified disapproval of the movement sought to be inaugurated by the Rhode Island S. L. P.

"5. We further express our continued confidence in the N. E. C. and the 'managing powers.'

"Section Columbus, S. L. P.  
"OSCAR FREER,  
"THEODORE ADAMS,  
"B. F. MARTZ,  
"Committee.

"Columbus, O., July 20.

## The Genesis of "The Union Labor Party" of Springfield, Ill.

To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE.—As it might be of some interest to other comrades and readers of THE PEOPLE throughout the country, to know of the coming "new era of enlightenment and peace" in the State of Illinois, the writer encloses a clipping which contains the platform of the so-called "Union Labor Party." This platform will speak for itself. It can clearly be seen that what the labor fakirs have in view is to land into a political job and leave the working class in just as hopeless condition as ever.

The labor fakirs of the Springfield Federation of Labor have for years past been pulling wires for some city job, but had poor success until the Spring of 1901, when a member of the Typographical Union was fortunate enough to get a nomination upon the Republican ticket for Mayor. This brought new vitality to the flock of labor "leaders," for after this everything done they claimed was a grand victory for organized labor.

A certain W. L. Myrehoff was endorsed last Spring by the Federation for a position on the School Board. A committee from the above mentioned "labor" body waited upon Mayor Phillips asking that true "union" men be kind and see to it that the above mentioned person was landed on the School Board. But low, and behold! To their great surprise, the Mayor and Council turned "organized labor" down. Now, something had to be done; seeing that the, i. e., labor fakirs could not get the appointment from the old capitalist political party, a convention representing the 45th Senatorial District, was called, and a new method adopted. A short cut was planned to land into the State capital. Of course, whether the candidate, namely, John P. Walsh, is elected or not, does not matter, for if it is shown by the vote polled that the fakirs have much influence upon the working class, why the capitalist class will see to it that they are given a political job. This has been the general theory in other parts of the country. I could point out numerous instances, but will not take up the space to do so.

The platform is quite long for a document that contains so little of importance to the working class of the mentioned district. The fakirs have the cheek to appeal to them for their votes, by only nibbling at politics and ignoring the fact that the working class is economically enslaved. "The Government ownership of all public utilities," as proposed at the bottom of the platform, will not affect the emancipation of the working class. The working class must lay hold of all the machinery of production through a working class government and not through a capitalist government, such as that

practically proposed in this alleged "labor" platform. This is what the class-conscious workmen of the S. L. P. claims, and this is walking, not crawling; as the labor fakir always cries that the working class must crawl before walking.

To the members of the S. L. P. it never appears strange that labor "leaders" have been so distrustful of this central principle. It is an astounding fact that the major part of the energies of the pure and simple labor "leaders" have been expended in precisely the opposite way, in the enslavement of the working class, rather than the liberation of that class.

The S. L. P. is a force which contributes to extend the horizon of the working class. It is a civilizing force and deserves to be augmented by the individual will and personal endeavor of every lover of mankind. On the other hand, every force which tends to fix around the teeming brains and restless activities of the working class, one of those so-called necessary barriers to their progress and ambitions is a force of barbarism and cruelty, meriting the relentless antagonism of every well-wisher of his class.

The enemy of freedom and therefore of the progress and happiness of the working class, is the capitalist form of organization. The working class has been organized to death. The capitalist political "labor" and ecclesiastical forms, which have been instituted, are becoming so hard and cold and obdurate that the life, the emotion, the soul within, are being well-nigh extinguished. Among all the pure and simple organizations and capitalist, political and churchly institutions of the world, it would be difficult to-day to select that one which is not conducted in the interest of the leaders.

All this must presently be reversed. The organization, the party, the creed, the government, that does not serve the working class, whose members are the majority of the population, the organization which does not conduce to that class's interest, progress, and enlightenment is not only a piece of superfluous rubbish on the stage of modern civilization, but it is a real stumbling-block, a positive clog of mankind.

CHAS. A. SWANSON.

Springfield, Ill., July 24.

## [ENCLOSURE]

## PLATFORM.

The committee on resolutions reported as follows:

"Whereas, The right of the majority to rule is the basic principle of a republic, and for nearly a century has been a cardinal tenet of all the parties; and

"Whereas, The evolution of party organization has taken the law-making power from the majority and lodged it in party bosses an essential element of whose power is the campaign funds that come as the result of legislative privileges; and

"Whereas, Organized labor has for years been demanding a restoration of majority rule by

"(1) Taking from the party machine and bosses the final power to enact legislation and lodging this with the voters (this is the Referendum—the people's vote.) and

"(2) Taking from the party managers the sole power to start legislation and giving to the voters themselves the direct initiative—the initiative, as it is termed, and

"Whereas, This system is largely in use as to the more important legislation in state and city, and has given universal satisfaction to the people, and no set of politicians have dared to oppose the extension of this system of majority rule,

"Resolved, That we, the delegates to the convention of union labor hereby place ourselves on record as being in favor of the initiative and referendum.

"Be it resolved, That we demand that the federal congress and the various state legislatures shall enact laws uniting the authority of state and federal judges to issue injunctions so that the rights of wage workers and other citizens may be properly protected, and be it further

"Resolved, That we demand the enactment of such laws as may be necessary to prevent the judiciary from fining or imprisoning any man for violation of injunction, except on a verdict of guilty having been rendered by a jury of twelve men good and true; and be it further

"Resolved, That such laws should provide that no man shall be convicted of contempt for the violation of an injunction where it can be shown that aside from the order of the court he had a legal right to perform the acts for which he is held in contempt.

"While we recognize that from a humanitarian and economic standpoint those confined in our penal and reformatory institutions must be kept employed, and should contribute towards their own maintenance, yet we pledge ourselves to enact such legislation as will abolish the contracting of convict labor from coming in competition with free labor, and we do hereby pledge our earnest and untiring efforts to the passage of such laws at the next session of our legislature as will bring about such results in accordance with the constitution of the state of Illinois."

"Believing that the people can best be served by the selection of those in sympathy with them, we therefore submit the following as the platform of the union labor party:

"The abolition of the present contract convict labor system in vogue in Illinois.

"We believe in the election of the United States senators by a direct vote of the people.

"We denounce the present system of the issuance of injunctions, and demand the right of trial by jury to all American citizens.

"We favor the government ownership of all public utilities."

—The Illinois Tradesman.

## The Work That Tells.

To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE.—One of the first and most successful open air meetings of the season in Syracuse was held last night at the corner of Willet and Milton Avenues.

The speakers arrived about 8.30 p. m. and opened up at once before a few men. When the speakers got under way you could see the wage slaves from that "hell hole," the Solvay Process Company, coming from all directions, as well as the slaves that work in the brickyard in the same neighborhood. And the crowd soon swelled to about 150 in number.

The clear cut manner in which the speakers pointed out the class struggle to those horny handed sons of toil and the manner in which they caught those points was inspiring to the Socialists present, as the applause was free and unguarded. The meeting lasted about one hour and a half. The Party platform was given out and five books were sold. When the meeting closed little bunches of men were standing around discussing the points made by the speakers. Other meetings will be held in the same locality each week until the fall. The speakers last night were Trainor, Grant and Campbell, of Jersey City.

James Trainor.

Syracuse, July 23.

## Hartford's "Labor" Mayor and "Our Julius."

To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE.—How "The no-politics-in-the-union" crooks regard this proviso in their respective constitutions, was again nicely demonstrated at the semi-annual meeting of our C. L. U., held last Wednesday.

Among other things, one delegate gave a sort of retrospect about the achievements "organized" labor had performed during the past six months, and, of course, landed to the skies the fact that this "organized" labor had elected "its" own Mayor, and to the surprise of, perhaps, a good many, proposed the nomination of said Mayor as candidate for Governor of this State.

After finishing this "no-politics-in-the-union" treat, many delegates looked perplexed at each other, when amongst the audience a man arose, stating his name and occupation and also that he was no delegate to the C. L. U., inquiring whether he could have the floor. Being recognized by the chair he started to speak, and if the innocent delegates had been surprised by the previous speaker, now the crooks and wirepullers were surprised, to a still higher degree, for this man criticized in a scathing manner the administration and especially the appointments of this democratic "labor" Mayor. Considering the fact that the Mayor, himself, was present, the situation was anything but pleasant and agreeable, and something had to be done to drive this man from the floor.

Thereupon the point of order was raised whether a non-delegate had or could have the privilege of the floor. The point being decided in the negative the critic had to step off from the floor.

This surely is "no-politics-in-the-union" with a vengeance and richly deserved at that. Since this democratic "labor" Mayor has been elected, numerous bickerings have been going on in the ranks of "organized" labor, for every so-called "trusted" labor "leader" considered himself entitled to an appointment with a good salary attached, but there were not enough positions to go around and only a few of the labor skates could be disposed of.

But now the fact is demonstrated that there really is something in "labor" politics and the desire of the office hunters is quite plausible to push along the thing, for eventually, they may be landed somewhere else. Every opportunity therefore is eagerly taken hold of to bring their doings before the eyes of the dear public, so for instance, "our" Mayor has amused himself with writing letters to the Team Drivers Union and also to the Drymen's Association, which were published in the daily papers. Being an upholder of pure and simpledom, he urges "arbitration" upon the Drymen's Association, but this association, through its spokesman, bluntly declares, "There is nothing to arbitrate," and it will have nothing to do with unionism. But you see, the Mayor is doing something for "organized" labor, and therefore ought to be re-elected again and again.

But aside of all these little affairs something grand has transpired within our city walls. May it be known that our "only Julius" and "scientific" socialist has at last landed in the ditch where he "officially" will look at water-meters.

Being such an interesting personage, a few drops of ink may not be amiss to outline some of his past history. In those ante-bellum days when Section Hartford was composed of three branches, viz. American, German and Jewish, our "only Julius" was then a member. If he was anything at all in his life he was surely an untiring and indefatigable schemer. This inborn and uncontrollable propensity brought him always into conflict with those with whom he was associated for it may be granted they were not "bright" enough to comprehend his schemes, and a general rumormongering was always the outcome of it.

As soon as this state of affairs was reached in one branch he skipped to another; in due time the same outcome would result there and so he had to skip to the next. But finally all got tired of this mode of operation and a motion prevailed, that henceforth no transfer from one branch to another would be granted or accepted and so he stayed with the Jewish branch.

When later, on account of crookedness, this branch was expelled, it at once formed itself into a Debsite organization, for our "only Julius" can be anything but inactive. It was the time when that "famous" colony scheme was launched, indeed, a very proper condition for a "scientific" Socialist to jump into it with both feet.

Later events, especially the various "unity" conferences, brought him in the folds of that multi-"Socialist" party. Now his scheming knew no boundary, for now at last it was THE thing his "scientific" convictions had yearned for so many years, and he worked with

a will. Well, the result was not quite up to expectations, yet the combination of Debsites, kangaroos and labor-fakirs polled a few more votes here than the S. L. P.

But soon after this our labor fakirs had started their "Economic League," and our "only Julius" if he knew anything, realized at once, that his multi-"Socialist" party was doomed and so he did what a man of his "scientific" ability could do: worked for the "Economic League." Leaving aside various other escapades, thus ends the run of a "scientific" Socialist. Of late the city water department introduces water meters and our "only Julius" has received an appointment to "inspect" these meters, a worthy employment for a "Scientist."

ARGUS.

Hartford, Conn., July 21.

## Section Rockville Not at All Disturbed by "Statements."

To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE.—At the last semi-annual meeting of Section Rockville, Conn., the following officers were elected:

Organizer—Emanuel Sherman.

Recording Secretary—G. Raisch.

Financial Secretary—Emil Suesbrich.

Treasurer—Wm. Suesbrich.

Agent for DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE—G. Raisch.

Agent for Arbeiter Zeitung—Herman Backofen.

As to the different "Statements," we are not in a great hurry with them. They will be taken up at our next meeting, but must state that the section is not distressed and is as firm as ever and hopes that the statements will give the comrades more courage to wipe out the debt on our DAILY.

Enclosed please find check for \$5 for the DAILY PEOPLE Auxiliary League from Section Rockville. This is our first payment. Please pass it over to Comrade Gilhaus and have him receipt for it.

Fraternally yours,

E. SHERMAN.

Rockville, Conn., July 19.

## Making the Labor Misleaders Crawl in Texas.

To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE.—On June 20th the "S. P." of this city gave an entertainment to the "Socialist ladies and their gentlemen friends" and lo! a convert worthy, indeed, of his begetters—the "S. P." C. N. Hughes, president of the trades council, who professed allegiance to the "S. P." and delivered parrotically some remarks which reflected the "S. P." in a most unbecoming manner.

The speaker told of the "beneficial results" as explained by Ben Tillet, the English fraternal delegate to the A. F. of H. convention, of "the municipal ownership of Public Utilities," via "cheap taxation" which statement was generously applauded by some of the Social Democrats present, which, when connected with their claim of being socialists or working class representatives, convicts them of crookedness or criminal ignorance.

This Hughes is president of the Trade Council of labor leaders of the capitalist "unions," which adopted resolutions laudatory of the late President of the Street Railway Co. of this city, stating that "were all employers like Col. Jenkins, there would never be any trouble between employers and employees," thus obscuring the class struggle, the real issue, and making it appear that the workers were just slightly mistreated by SOME "bad" bosses; that the grievance of all workers was slight and needed only a "good" master like the late Street Railway President and they would be like this Trades Council would have us believe. The Street Railway employees are to-day without any "trouble" or grievance between employer and employee—and they were actually getting what was their due; thus encouraging the workers to be "content with their lot" which is for these street railwaymen between whom and their masters there is no "trouble," etc., about \$1.80 per day.

C. N. Hughes is President of the body which adopted those resolutions, which are a disgrace to the name of labor, yet this so-called "Socialist," when introducing himself as a speaker referred to the fact that he was such (President of the Trade Council) as a reason why every workman should listen to him with the greatest attention. That may be a "broad" Socialist can see it that way.

Well, this President of the Trade Council and a "Socialist" thought to stab the S. L. P. in the back, for, after talking a long time and saying very little he said, "As I started to say a while ago," (wonder why he didn't say it "awhileago"). The "S. P." does not antagonize organized labor, but the S. L. P. does. I let him talk until he had said his ten cents' worth and started to sit down, and then I arose and called him. He tried to ignore me or pretended not to hear and I called again and getting his attention reminded him of his statement in regard to the S. L. P. and challenged him or any representative of the "S. P." to meet a representative of the S. L. P. in debate on the public square, the question to be: "Resolved: That the S. L. P. is antagonistic to organized labor," he to take the affirmative, we the negative; the time and other conditions of debate to be arranged to suit his convenience. Well, this freak, who seems to think that the way to prove an assertion is to make another one, tried to throw me off the track by asking a couple of questions, one of which I answered, and then seeing he was trying to take his seat, evading an answer to the challenge, I ignored his last and called out, "Do you accept the challenge?" and receiving no reply called loud and more firmly, and as he was crawling into his seat got the answer he wouldn't "condescend." I then told the audience that "the way these fellows answer is by crawling." I might not be amiss to state that this fellow knows that it is the capitalist unions which keep the working class disorganized and the fakirs who run them, which the Socialist Labor Party fights.

Next jumps up a professional crook, a shining light in the fake "S. P.," who began making statements derogatory of the S. L. P. and said "I'll make you crawl, too, when you are through," and T did

and made him eat his own words. When he was through I called on him and he answered by coming back to where I was saying "you had better sit down before the audience finds out you're a fool." The fact is he demonstrated to all the audience who had a thumbnail of sense that he would like them to believe I was a fool, and accordingly if he would really have thought I had made a fool of myself, he would have encouraged me to go ahead and show myself to be such, instead of trying to choke me off as he did.

Perhaps the explanation for his brave conduct towards this red button was the wearer of it resembles a kid. When he lied about the S. L. P. and Comrade De Leon, he added that he was just as honest in those statements as anything he ever said, to which the writer replied "That's a fact; just as honest in that as anything else," to which some young men who seemed to know him nodded their assent.

On came Mr. Crook (Holman) to within reach of me and I said, "I denounce those statements and insinuations which you made about the S. L. P. and Comrade De Leon as lies," and there and then in the presence of a dozen closely gathered around us who had heard him say it, he said "I didn't say that" and at the same time calling out "Give us the music! Give us the music!" (the chairman had failed to start it up when Holman finished, and not having made proper connections he was forced to call out loud in the presence of the crowd for it to start up) thus showing the mental and moral make-up as well as the cowardice of the "S. P." The fact that his fool talk without his furnishing corroborative evidence was applauded by some of the "S. Pites" illustrates to perfection what association with Holman and pure and simple fakirs will do for the association.

Another of their arguments was for one of the demerited to squeal in a voice which reminded me very forcibly of the adage, "Give that calf more rope or else it will choke," "put him out."

A man wearing an "Appeal Army" button (a Doctor Field) approached me and told me that they knew "those fellows" (meaning the labor fakirs) need or deserve attacking and that they knew that Holman was a "crook" but they desire "harmony." To which the writer replied "Harmony between Socialists and the enemies of Socialism didn't go with the Socialist Labor Party." Notwithstanding they know Holman to be a crook they nominated him for State Senator.

In closing the entertainment Holman stated that all present at 8 o'clock would have a vote in the convention, which means that if capitalist parties thought there was any danger in the "S. P." and did not know they can buy Holman and the "S. P.," they would pack and control the convention. The writer pointed out to some he believes honest the inconsistency and impotency of the "S. P.," and until or unless they repudiate it they are in part responsible for same and will be treated accordingly.

J. Y. KENDALL,

San Antonio, Texas.

## The "Socialists" Want Capitalists Indemnified.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—

This is a letter for the Kangaroo Socialist to answer. It is not a "DAILY PEOPLE LIE," but it comes direct from me. My name is Otto Steinhoff, and I am ready at any time to meet Mr. Max Hays, of Cleveland, Ohio, who is at present a candidate for Secretary of State on the "Socialist" ticket, and prove before an audience that he is not a socialist, provided, however, that he is willing to back up and stand by the remarks made in a speech last Sunday evening at the corner of Broad and High streets, Columbus, Ohio, by a man who says he is the authorized organizer for the Socialist Party, and whose name, I understand, is Strickland, and for whom Hays and every other "Socialist" is responsible.

Now, then, to the point. In his speech Strickland said, "Let the people own the trusts;" further, "Elect the Socialist to power. Let the Socialist Party get control of the government and once there we will condemn the trusts and indemnify the owners."

I waited patiently for him to get through with his speech, so that I could ask him to repeat the word "indemnify." Then I put a question. This is my question, "Mr. Speaker, what do you mean by indemnifying the trust owners after you have condemned the trust?" This is his answer: "I hold with Karl Marx, the great Socialist, that the capitalist class should be taken care of after we have taken their property away from them." I said no more, but went right home to look up the word indemnify to satisfy myself that I was not mistaken as to the proper meaning of the word. The following is the definition according to Webster: "To save harmless; to secure against loss, damage or penalty." Strickland further said that I had never read Marx or I would never ask such a question. Now, then, let me say that I have read every word of Marx's "Capital," and if such a statement is in that book then I must either have gotten a misprint or else I must be crazy, for I do not remember reading where Marx is in favor of reimbursing the capitalist class. On the contrary, he states that the wealth of the capitalist class is surplus value stolen from labor.

Yours fraternally,

OTTO STEINHOFF,

Columbus, Ohio, July 17.

## LETTER-BOX

Off-Hand Answers to Correspondents.

[No questions will be considered that come in anonymous letters. All letters must carry a bona fide signature and address.]

S. L. NEW YORK CITY.—Write to A. E. Palmer, Secretary of the Board of Education, Park Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, New York City. He will send you information relating to the examinations necessary to secure a teacher's license.

MRS. E. P. R. TACOMA, WASHINGTON.—Your question, "Are there any schools in the West to prepare letters for the Socialist platform?" must be an-

swered in the negative. The Socialist Labor Party lecturers and speakers have been trained in the rough school of experience. They are men who, stung by the injustice which has been inflicted upon themselves and the working class, have felt impelled to speak in tones of vigorous and eloquent analysis and denunciation. A few of them have been called upon to lecture in the academic or public school education; while the majority of them educated themselves by reading and attending lectures and engaging in active work as they went along. The Socialist Labor Party has so far found that the school-made Socialist is a failure, and generally a fraud. You will find in the West many alleged "schools" for teaching Socialism. Look out for them and their "graduates." They are made up mainly of grafters.

J. A. SPOKANE, WASHINGTON.—(1) No section of the letter was disapproved standing member of another section from admission on account of suspicion or personal dislike. His card must be accepted, and he must be debated by the committee, and methods, which provide for the filing and investigation of specific charges. Your position is consequently the right one. (2) If a member is in bad standing on account of being reinstated to his old section, he must pay arrears; if, however, he is stricken from the roll, and desires to join another section, he must make application, practically, as a new member.

A. F. NEW YORK CITY



## OFFICIAL.

**NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—**  
Henry Kahn, Secretary, 2-6 New Reade Street, New York.  
**SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA—**  
W. S. Corbin, Secretary, 70 Colborne Street, London, Ontario.

**NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY—**  
2-6 New Reade Street. (The Party's literary agency.)

Notice.—For technical reasons, no Party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesdays, 10 p. m.

## NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Regular meeting held Friday, July 26, at 2-6 New Reade Street. R. Katz in the chair. The financial report for the week ending July 19: Receipts \$18; expenditures \$23.37.

Communications: From Schenectady, N. Y., reporting active out-door work and promising aid for the DAILY PEOPLE; from Richmond, Va., that Section will soon act upon various statements received and stating also that the visit of Comrade James Connolly is likely to result in much good to the Party, the Comrade being personally known to the writer; from Belleville, Ill., about local conditions and endorsing stand taken by N. E. C. relative to DAILY PEOPLE; from Newark, N. J., inquiring about address of organizer at Philadelphia and bearing upon irregular transfer of a member from organizer Section Springfield, Ill., upon the lampons received and the fact that the Pierce production had been sent to non-members; from Everett, Mass., that the Section condemned the document sent out from R. I. as a "malicious attempt to disrupt the Party"; from Louis Gebhardt, Victor, Colorado, enclosing \$5, a contribution to agitation fund; from Section Boston, Mass., that "in the matter of a communication received by Section Boston from R. I., signed Thomas Curran, James Reid, and Herman Keiser, the Section voted to throw the same in the waste basket, the Section being opposed to flimsy and anarchistic manner in which said committee have acted," also that Section endorsed the manner in which N. E. C. handled the controversy "in the matter of Section Providence" and that statement of N. E. C. in re Pierce lampon was endorsed; from Grand Junction, Colo., complaining about leaflet received from Labor News Company; from Lynn, Mass., that the Section, finding no constitutional authority allowing the Curran-Reid-Keiser committee to submit propositions to a referendum vote, ordered the circulars received to be burned; from Richmond Co., N. Y., copy of letter to R. I. State Committee, informing them that Section defers voting on propositions to hold special convention until submitted by N. E. C. in constitutional manner; from Conn. State Committee, requesting replacement of thirty dues stamps lost. Granted; from San Jose, Cal., a resolution by the Section endorsing the stand taken by N. E. C. and condemning attempts made to disturb the Party; from Baltimore, Md., endorsing action of N. E. C. "in the matter of Section Providence" and against holding special convention; from Troy, N. Y., that Section unanimously endorsed N. E. C. in Pierce and R. I. matter; from Adams, Mass., that Section endorsed stand taken by N. E. C. and endorsed also the action of the organizer in sending back lampons received. From Acerrington, Lancashire, England, a letter from James Connolly, relative to his tour in America. Comrade Connolly wants to now whether San Francisco is included in his itinerary and that if not whether arrangements could be made to have him visit that city, at his own expense, if need be, as he desires very much to go there, the "Worker's Republic" having more subscribers in that city than in any other in the United States. The secretary was instructed to write to "Frisco in regard to this matter."

Edward Gallo, the secretary of the managing committee of "Il Proletario," was present to confer with N. E. C. In the matter of a special agitation committee for which the Italian Branch New York was to elect several members. The branch having elected but never reported the names of the committee chosen, Gallo was requested to see to it that this was done without delay. Henry Schmidt, a member of Section Hohoken, N. J., submitted a plan to raise funds for propaganda and other purposes. The suggestions made were turned over to a committee to be looked into.

Another committee was chosen to confer with managing committee of Jewish "Arbeiter Zeitung." A circular, urging Sections to work for German "Socialistische Arbeiter Zeitung" was approved and ordered sent to Sections. Communication received from Section Lincoln, Neb., asking for submission to a general vote for a proposition to select five members to inquire into the various charges made against N. E. C. by Pierce and R. I. Action: Laid over in view of the fact that the Party will soon vote upon proposition to hold special convention. Also a lengthy letter from Dr. H. E. Aley upon the situation, the latter communication having been ordered sent by Section Lincoln.

The following Sections reported election of officers: Williamstown, Vt., Boston, Mass.; Richmond Co., N. Y.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Rockville, Conn.; Hannassee Co., N. Y.; Denver, Colo., and St. Paul, Minn., reported election of new organizers. California and Minnesota reported election of new State Executive Committees.

G. Renner, Jacksonville, Ill., sent a letter criticizing N. E. C., but disapproving of methods pursued by Pierce and copying of Pierce by R. I. Also a letter calling attention to typographical error in minutes of N. E. C., two separate items having been jammed into one by dropping words in between. Error had been corrected in minutes prior to publication in the WEEKLY PEOPLE.

Three Sections returned voting

blanks sent out by R. I. committee, voting in favor of questions submitted as follows: Woonsocket, R. I., 6 votes; Peoria, Ill., 8 votes; Taunton, Mass., 5 votes. The latter Section also reported to have endorsed "protest of Section Providence in regard to issuing circular by N. E. C. some months back." Action: That N. E. C. cannot, without flagrant violation of constitution, accept such reports. The reports were ordered filed.

Kentucky State Executive Committee sent report of last meeting at which the various "statements" had been discussed. Action deferred and a report on the situation to be submitted to Section Louisville.

Organizer Section Union Co., N. J., inquired about advertising rates; also objected to lying statements in Pierce lampon where circulation of DAILY PEOPLE in Elizabeth, N. J., had been entirely omitted.

Section Allegheny Co., Pa., sent resolutions which were ordered published; also reported that at meeting of Section held on July 20th, Peter Damm and A. D. Wegman of New York City had been present, had taken the floor and had, after the close of the debate, answered a number of questions put to them to the apparent satisfaction of all present.

The City Central Committee of Section Chicago, Ill., sent resolutions condemning National Secretary for having issued warning against R. I. "Statement and Propositions." Secretary instructed to reply.

The organizer of Section Whatcom Co., Wash., sent copy of letter, the original of which had been forwarded by him to Thomas Curran, in which the action of R. I. "committee" is severely handled.

Adjourned. Julius Hammer, Recording Secretary.

## MASS MEETING, SECTION ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

At the mass meeting of the members of Section Allegheny County, S. L. P., held on Sunday, July 20, 1902, the following resolution was adopted by roll-call vote of sixty-nine (69) in favor and none against:

"That Section Allegheny County be one of the five Sections in three different States to demand that a general vote shall be taken as to holding a special National Convention."

The following resolution was also adopted:

"That the organizer of Section Allegheny County, S. L. P., shall send an official communication to the National Secretary of the action taken by the Section, also giving the official vote on said action, with verbatim resolution; that the Section demands publication of the same in the official organs of the S. L. P. and that this communication be signed by the organizer of the Section and the chairman and secretary of this meeting."

Socialist Labor Party, Section Allegheny County, Pa.  
510 Wylie Avenue, Pittsburg, Pa., July 21, 1902.

W. G. Cowen, Chairman.  
D. M. Sacher, Secretary.  
Wm. J. Eberle, Organizer.

## GENERAL COMMITTEE, SECTION NEW YORK.

Regular meeting held Saturday, July 26th, 1902, at 8:30 p. m., in the DAILY PEOPLE Building, 2-6 New Reade Street, Manhattan. Chairman, Joseph Scheurer, Vice-Chairman, Max Rosenberg. Six new delegates were seated, four new members were admitted. The resignation of Joseph Anderson, 7th A. D., Brooklyn, and Harriet A. Loring, 10th A. D., Brooklyn, were accepted. A request by the 6th A. D., Brooklyn, for a general party meeting was denied. The organizer was instructed to re-organize the 18th A. D., Manhattan. In reply to the Chicago resolutions, the following resolutions offered by the City Executive Committee, were adopted:

WHEREAS, Section Chicago, S. L. P. has sent to Section New York, previously for endorsement, two resolutions, one demanding the resignation of the National Executive Committee, and the other demanding the suspension of the DAILY PEOPLE; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That Section New York deplores the spectacle presented by Section Chicago, of being so completely carried off its base by the recent utterances of a set of men, some of whom have private axes to grind and private malice to gratify, others of whom are looking for pretexts to return to the flesh-pots of capitalism, and all of whom have been well characterized by the recent Michigan Convention of the Socialist Labor Party as "Would Be Generals," afflicted with "either cowardice, vanity, swell-headedness, ignorance or stupidity,"—a set of conspirators, who, had they deliberately sought to bring about the conditions for their own exposure and extinction would have required positive genius to have plotted so well, and

WHEREAS, Section New York refuses utter confidence in the National Executive Committee and the National Secretary, and in the management of the DAILY PEOPLE to successfully rebuild the Party Press left in such a deplorable condition by the previous management, basing its opinion upon the phenomenal results attained during the short period of its incumbency, therefore be it

RESOLVED, That Section New York refuses its support to the Chicago resolutions.

The City Executive Committee's draft of a reply, in the form of a resolution, to the Rhode Island Lampon, was adopted, as follows:

WHEREAS, A statement of an alleged committee of the Rhode Island State Convention is now being circulated, which is nothing but a malicious and libelous attack on our national officers, and

WHEREAS, Said (mis) statement has also for its obvious purpose the injuring of the DAILY PEOPLE, and

WHEREAS, The said statement is followed up by a confessedly unconstitutional proposition, and

WHEREAS, The said statement also

boldly declares that chaos reigns in Section New York, while from this statement it is evident that chaos reigns in their own heads.

WHEREAS, The alleged state of chaos is represented by a coterie of about twenty-five so-called DAILY PEOPLE Killers in Section New York, out of a solid membership of about 600, which has repeatedly given its almost unanimous support and vote of confidence in the N. E. C., the National Secretary, and the DAILY PEOPLE management, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That we most emphatically condemn said statement of the Rhode Island committee and brand their proposition as an attempt to usurp powers not conferred upon them. Be it further

RESOLVED, That we express full confidence in our national officers and heartily approve their course; be it further

RESOLVED, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the N. E. C., Editor of the DAILY PEOPLE, and Section Providence, Rhode Island.

A letter drafted by the City Executive Committee as a reply to the 20th A. D., Manhattan, to Norton Goddard, with reference to an objection he raised against a statement in the leaflet issued by the 20th A. D., was read and endorsed.

The reply of the organizer to the letter of inquiry from the National Executive Committee on the protest of Frank MacDonald, was endorsed.

Upon the recommendation of the City Executive Committee, the Entertainment Committee for the Jewish Arbeiter Zeitung Excursion, was empowered to negotiate loans among party members to defray initial expenses of the affair and to secure the support of the Ladies Auxiliary.

It was decided that all speakers at open-air meetings of the Party be furnished with credentials by the organizer.

The Grievance Committee reported progress on a number of cases; and, acting upon its information that J. Bernstein, one of its members, had divulged certain findings of the committee, the General Committee passed a vote of censure upon him.

The 14th A. D., Manhattan, was upon recommendation of the Entertainment Committee, awarded the banner for having sold the largest number of tickets for July 4th picnic.

The Committee of Inquiry asked for two weeks' extension of trial, which was granted.

A collection of \$8.25 was taken up for the striking Rhode Island weavers, and assembly districts were urged to push the work of securing financial support for the strikers.

It was decided to ask Section Allegheny County, Pa., for a copy of a letter alleged to have been sent to it by a member of Section New York.

Adjournment followed.

A. C. Klim, Secretary.

Addenda:—Much mirth was provoked among the delegates of the General Committee by the display of a cartoon produced by one of the DAILY PEOPLE Killers' League.

The cartoon had been left at the headquarters of the 28th A. D., and eventually got into the hands of the Section. It was signed with a superbly ornate M which made the source of its authorship quite evident. The cartoon represents a room, on the walls of which are pictures of skulls labelled, Hickey, Voght, Keep and Forker. A thermometer is up at high temperature. Henry Kuhn in the foreground, holds a tablet marked, "Warning—Keep Cool—Henry Kuhn." With the other hand he is pulling a string attached to a wooden jumping-jack, suspended from the ceiling, and labelled, "PARTY OUVRIER HEBREU." Underneath is the title, "The Fighting S. L. P."

A loyal Party member mounted the cartoon and exhibited it in the General Committee with the following appended thereto:

To Judge by the Signature. One of H'our 'Friends' Does Not Like the Brew Meted Out by "The Fighting S. L. P." There H'Evidently Was H'Another Kind of Brew H'Ont'as My Mind When H'E'Embraced This Rayve H'Opportunity to "Brew" So Graphic a Dyscription of the Nightmayre That Is "Aunt'ng Im, H'Indicative of More—'Ead Than Brains. 'E, 'owever Forgot the "Warning" to "Keep Cool" for 'E Neglected to Leave a Space for 'Is Portrait H'Among the H'Immortal H'Among Them; Awnd 'As Given Us a More Lawating Picture of 'Is H'Impecunious Self Than H'Our Most Sawguine H'Expectations Could Awak for. May 'E Die 'Appy!!!!

## SECTION ALLEGHENY CO., S. L. P.

The next regular meeting of the County Committee will be held on Sunday, August 3, 10 A. M. sharp, at Headquarters, No. 510 Wylie Ave., Pittsburg, Pa. All delegates are requested to be on hand promptly.

Wm. J. Eberle, Org.

## DAILY PEOPLE BUILDING.

## S. T. &amp; L. A. CIGARS.

Box Trade a Specialty.

Our Jewel, a good cigar...Box of 50, \$1 25  
Old Judge, equal to any 5c cigar " 1 45  
Arm and Hammer, a good combination " 1 75  
Invincible, in the cheapest place, \$2; our price, " 1 75  
Nature Beauties, in your locality, \$2.50; we charge " 2 00  
Medallion, equal to any 10c cigar " 2 25  
Shipped on receipt of price to any address.

WE PAY EXPRESS CHARGES.

For Complete Price List, Address,

ECKSTEIN BROS.

2-6 New Reade Street, New York.

## NOTICE.

General Election Instructions, State of New York.

The candidates to be nominated at the New York State Convention, Socialist Labor Party at Utica, Saturday, August 30, 1902, are: Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Comptroller, Treasurer, Attorney General and Engineer and Surveyor.

The following requirements of the law must be complied with in order to get the nominees of the Party on the ballot.

In cities where no weekly or daily party organ exists, notice of primaries must be posted in at least six public places at least two days prior to the holding of such primaries.

All primaries must be opened prior to 9 p. m.

No person shall be entitled to vote at a primary unless he is lawfully entitled to vote at the next ensuing election. He must be a member of the S. L. P. in good standing.

Each primary held shall be presided over and conducted by officers elected in accordance with the usages of the Party.

Certificates of nomination executed by the chairman and secretaries of the conventions that made the nominations must be filed with the proper election officers within the period provided by law.

Certificates of nomination must contain:

The name of each candidate.  
The title of the office to be filled.  
The residence of each candidate.

The place of business of each candidate; if he has a place of business of his own.

The name of the Party.  
The names and addresses of the committee appointed to fill vacancies.

The signature of the chairman and secretary.

The residence of the chairman and secretary.

A sworn statement by the chairman and secretary to the effect that they are such officers and that the certificates and statements therein are true to the best of their information and belief; this statement must be sworn to before an officer qualified to take affidavits.

The statements must again be signed by the chairman and secretary, so that the signature of each of their officers of the convention must appear twice on the certificate.

The certificate must finally contain a certificate signed by the notary, that such oath has been administered.

Certificates of nomination after having been thus executed must be filed with the respective election officers as follows:

Nominations for State offices or for offices filled by the voters of a political division greater than a county are filed with the Secretary of State.

Nominations for county offices and for all city, town or village offices when filled at the time of a general election are filed with the Clerk of the County in which they are made.

Nominations for city, town or village offices when filled at a different time from the general election are filed with the clerk of such city, town or village respectively.

Nominations for offices filled by the voters of New York City or part of them (except certain Congressional and Senatorial nominations) are filed with the Police Board.

Certificates of nomination must be filed during the following periods:

Those going to the Secretary of State at least thirty and not more than forty days before the election.

Those going to a County Clerk, a City Clerk, or the New York Police Board, at least twenty-five and not more than thirty-five days before election.

The candidate's attention shall be called to the revision of law requiring each candidate to file within ten days after election a sworn statement of the monies expended by him in furtherance of his canvass. This is a Penal Law, the violation of which exposes the offending candidate to criminal prosecution.

Blank forms for certificates of nomination, watchers' certificates, and candidates' statements of expense, will be provided by the New York State Committee.

New York State Executive Committee, Emil Mueller, Secretary.

## GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD.

The regular meeting of the General Executive Board was held on Thursday evening, June 12, 1902, in the Daily People Building, with the following members present: Frizzelle, O'Rourke, Green, Twomey, Brower, Comrade Green, chairman.

Communications:

One from Mixed Alliance, L. A. 345, of San Francisco, Cal., with copy of charges and trial of Comrade Thomas Shaughnessy, who was charged with treason and conduct unbecoming a member of the S. T. and L. A.

Action: On motion, it was decided that said copy of trial and charges be sent back to L. A. 345, as same were heard by a grievance committee, which was abolished by action of the last convention of the Alliance and by referendum vote of all locals of the S. T. and L. A. Consequently the whole proceeding of L. A. 345 in this matter of trial of Thomas Shaughnessy is illegal, and they be instructed to have the trial take place through the proper course; i. e., in open meeting of the local.

One from Comrade A. Schmutz, of Louisville, Ky., stating that the Allied Printing Trades Council of Louisville has instructed its secretary to file suit against the Socialist Labor Party and the S. T. and L. A. for infringing on their "label" by using the term "Allied Printing Trades." This matter was first brought up by the circular of L. A. 190 announcing the Labor Day meeting, which bears the S. T. and L. A. label. Comrade Schmutz asked for all information on this matter, so as to be posted.

Action: Secretary instructed to post Comrade Schmutz that at the last convention of the S. T. and L. A. a new

design for label was adopted, and that all the old labels are about to be taken up and the new one issued. Further, that L. A. 190 be instructed to pay no attention to the threats of the I. T. U.

One from Chas. M. Este, secretary Shade Painters' Association, applying for charter for said organization.

One from Wm. J. Eberle, organizer of D. A. 15, enclosing charter application for miners of Roscoe, Pa.

One from Leonard Thompson, of L. A. 307, Hartford, Conn., enclosing application for charter for White Washers' Alliance of that city.

One from J. E. Alexander, organizer of D. A. 22, Albany, N. Y., enclosing charter application for a mixed Alliance, Italians of Albany, N. Y.

On motion, all of the above charters were granted.

One from Comrade Harry Rachel, giving a report of his visit to the striking dyeworkers of Paterson, N. J.

Communications were also received from Los Angeles, Cal.; Newark, N. J.; Yonkers, N. Y.; Tacoma, Wash.; Fall River, Mass.; Lawrence, Mass.; Waterville, Me.; Buffalo, N. Y.; Plymouth, Mass.; Philadelphia, Pa.; San Francisco, Cal.; Brooklyn, N. Y.; Salem, Mass.; Vancouver, B. C.; Columbus, O.; Madison, N. J.; San Antonio, Tex.; Cambridge, Mass.; Syracuse, N. Y.; asking general information, forwarding dues, etc.

W. L. Brower, Secretary.

## CANADIAN DEFENSE FUND.

For the purpose of maintaining the right of assemblage and free speech on the streets and thoroughfares of the Dominion.

Previously acknowledged... 65.43

Per F. Hunt... 1.00

"Daily People" A. Chambers, New York City... 50

Theo. Frodehauer... 50

Henry Grimberger, Waterbury, Conn... 1.00 2.00

Section Toronto, Jos. Ellis... 10

H. Johnston... 25

Mrs. McDolory... 10

Chas. Donkin... 25

Thos. Cass... 10

Fred. Day... 25

Miss N. Williams... 10

A. Hurd... 10

A Friend... 10

Jos. East... 10

Jas. Vance... 10

J. Forsey... 10

Cecil Brown... 10

John Gould... 10

R. Kamp... 25

Miss B. Coulter... 25

Chas. A. V. Kamp... 25

Miss F. M. Beatty, Hamilton... 10

Fred. Tury... 10

Styne... 10 2.85

Ed. Skellitt... 50

Michael Shaynin, N. Y... 1.00

L. Wieder 10th A. D., N. Y... 25

A Weiss... 25

Section Bedford, Mass... 3.00

\$76.28

D. Ross, Treasurer, N. E. C.

London, Ont. July 28th, 1902.

## PENNSYLVANIA CAMPAIGN FUND

All readers of the Party organs who have received campaign donation certificates are earnestly requested to dispose of the same and send in the money as soon as possible.

The campaign is now on and calls for help are coming in from all over the State. This method of raising a campaign fund does not throw the entire burden on the few and if each reader does the share ascribed to him, the task will hardly be perceptible, yet the results will be there just the same. But unless we each and every one do our duty, failure will stare us in the face.

The nomination papers have been filed at Harrisburg, and we are now ready for the fray.

Send in your ammunition and put your State Committee in condition to complete the arrangements for an aggressive campaign.

Let no one shrink. We have a duty to perform and that duty is to devote our every effort to hastening the day of the Socialist Republic, and one of the most important ways of assisting is to help raise the funds necessary to carry on the work. See to it that your name is on the next list published. Don't wait until tomorrow. Start to do your share at once. The following amounts have been sent in to date:

John Zelkoff, Allegheny, Pa... \$2.50

John Berkefeld, Allegheny... 1.00

Donald L. Munro, Altoona... 30

John Shoemaker, Altoona... 2.50

Albert Mink, Braeburn... 1.00

Joseph Finkbohner, Philadelphia... 2.50

John Runkel, Philadelphia... 1.80

Henry Bertin, Jeannette... 2.00

Charles Long, Grove City... 1.00

L. Christoff, Patton... 2.50

Geo. Dibb, Greensburg... 1.00

Percy Vize, Reading... 20

Z. A. Delwarte, Jeannette... 2.50

Enos Schwartz, Allegheny... 2.50

Geo. A. Kreps, Pittsburg... 70

Chas. Larson, Kipple... 1.00

H. H. Melus, Altoona... 1.00

Max Yahn, Irwin... 2.00

Wm. Nice, Pittsburg... 1.00

Fred. Stoltz, Pittsburg... 50

Ed. Fornof, Allegheny... 30

C. Larson, Kipple... 50

Z. A. Delwarte, Jeannette... 2.50

Joseph Finkbohner, Philadelphia... 2